CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28526—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th „
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd „
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 21, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 2nd September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st September, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King, and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th September 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3517	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
RUTHENIA*	5330	Early November for Plymouth.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	5330	Middle January for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	Late January for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4,000	19th Sept., 1891.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enables them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINES, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.

N. B.—The Prices quoted for DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT), the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

NOW ON,

AND WILL CONTINUE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

UNRIVALLED ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

New and Fashionable GOODS of High Class Manufacture will be SOLD for HALF the Original Price

FOR CASH.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
MAGIC LANTERN, new shape, polished Mahogany Body, lined with Japanned Tin, Panelled Door with Brass Bound Sight Hole, dome-shaped top, fitted with Japanned Tin Stage and Sliding Tube, Brass Objective Tube, 4 in. Plane Convex Compound Condenser in Brass Cell, double Achromatic Front Lenses with Rack and Pinnion Adjustment, and Sliding Shutter or Flasher, a Four-wick improved Russian Iron Kerosine Lamp, with jointed Iron Chimney in a stained and polished lock-up Case, with leather handle. ......each	63	0	70	0
MAGIC LANTERN, Mahogany Body, lined with Japanned Tin, new form of Telescopic Sliding Fronts, fitted with superior Achromatic Lenses of Photographic Combination, Rack work Adjustment, Three-wick Refulgent Lamp and 4-in. Condensers, in Black Case......each	45	0	50	0
MAGIC LANTERN fitted as above, but with Japanned Tin Body ...each	32	0	36	0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS—A pair with 3½ in. Condensers, with Rack Dissolver in Box	110	0	122	0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS—A pair with 4-in. Compound Condensers; Rack Dissolver, Oxy-Calcium Spirit Lamp, Retort Purifier, Wedge Gas Bag, Pressure Board, Tubing, and one dozen Limes......	200	0	225	0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS—To burn Kerosine or any Mineral Oil. This Apparatus consists of a Pair of Patent Russian Iron Lanterns, with Improved Brass-Dissolver; each Lantern is fitted with all Brass Stages and front Tubes, New Patent Three-wick Lamps, 4 in. Plain Convex Compound Condensers in Brass Cells, Double Combination, Achromatic Front Lenses in Brass Mounts (with Large Size Lenses to the Back Combination) Rack and Pinnion Adjustment, and with a Sliding Shutter or Flasher, all in Lock-up Box	150	0	167	0
The above can be supplied, fitted up to be used with the Oxy-Calcium Light : it then forms one of the best Combinations for Lime Light effects in the Market. The whole complete......	303	0	340	0
PHOTOGRAPHIC LANTERN, for enlarging ¼ and ½ Plate Negatives, Japanned Tin Body, fitted with 6-in. Compound Plane Convex Condenser, ¼ Plate Camera, Front with Rack and Pinnion Adjustment, a Powerful Four-wick Russian Iron Kerosine Lamp. The Mahogany Carrier Frames are supplied with each Lantern Plate, one for a ¼ Plate Negative and the other for ½ plate. In Lock-up Box, with Handle complete......	105	0	117	0
A large Selection of Slides for above Lanterns from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 20 and	1	8	22	8

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY : 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.
LONDON : 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.

BOMBAY : 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.
LONDON : 27, Leadenhall Street.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY, G.'S LINIMENT,

An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have proved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.

Per Pint Bottle, Re. 1-8.

The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish :—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.

(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."

An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters :—

"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.
(Sd.) H. F. W."

"Both Greyhounds are now quite well ; I can strongly recommend this Ointment.
(Sd.) W. H. DEM."

"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment.

"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth.

"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDER.

When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.

These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm ; a few doses have quite restored my horse.
(Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING

For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.

This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.

In tins containing 1 lb. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.
WORM BALLS.
DIURETIC BALLS.
COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.

Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.

Iodine Ointment for Curbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased ; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers ; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

COUGHS & COLDS { Quickly and permanently cured by "PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP," Re. 1 per bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

COLLARS! BEST IRISH LINEN. FOUR-FOLD. COLLARS!

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR THORPE & CO.

THORPE & Co.'s Shakespeare, Turn down all round	Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
THORPE & Co.'s Improved Shakespeare, Turn down all round	
THORPE & Co.'s Stylish small, Turn down Corner, 1¾ inches deep......	
THORPE & Co.'s Liverpool Large, Turn down Corner, 2 1-8 inches deep	
THORPE & Co.'s Promenade Stand-up, slightly turned back, 2 1-8 inches deep	
THORPE & Co.'s Esplanade Stand-up, 2 inches deep, 1 inch space in front	
THORPE & Co.'s Embassy "Military," 1¾ inches deep ...	
THORPE & Co.'s Special Reversible Cuffs	12 8

THORPE & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREEAR'S FRIVOLITY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
GENERAL BUDGEN AND OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.
GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 5TH.
(FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.)
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS
(IN POONA),

as performed before The PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES, DUKE and DUCHESS of TECK, Grand DUKE MICHAEL of RUSSIA, etc.

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CROWDED HOUSES EVERYWHERE.
Popular Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Children: half-price.
Soldiers and Volunteers in Uniform: half-price.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.
Commence at 9 punctually. Carriages, 11-30.
Band of the Yorkshire L. I. in attendance.

GEO. SINCLAIR, Manager.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 2ND SEPT., 1891.

LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT,
8-30 TO 11 P.M.
FREDILIS'S European String BAND.
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 p.m.
Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.

A thoroughly competent EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

BOMBAY TO AMSTERDAM DIRECT.

THE First Class Steam-ship "MOUNT LEBANON," 1,555 Tons, WILL SAIL as above about the 12th Sept. Has splendid two Berth Cabins for ten Passengers. For fare and other particulars apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1891.

NOTICE.

ONE FIVE TONS ICE MACHINE, complete with its Appliances on Amonia principle, each blocks 20 lbs. in weight in good working order FOR SALE. For further particulars apply to Mr. BYRAMSHA FARDOONJEE, Manager and Engineer, Ardeshir Ice Factory, near Baboola Tank Road, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.
Dated this 1st day of September 1891.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

Superior Flannel or Silk and Wool Shirts,
UN-SHRINKABLE.

		Rs.	a
Flannel,	six for	55	0
Silk and Wool	,,	57	0
Twill Lining Shirts, with turn-down collars attached,	six for	15	0

Measures required.—Height, Size of Chest, and Size of Collar usually worn.

N.B.—The above are V. P. P. prices and include Carriage and Packing to any part of India.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI HAMABAI, (widow and executrix of DADABHOY PALLONJEE CHOWNA) and CAWASJEE PALLONJEE CHOWNA have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or either of them or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement or upper storeyed bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 360 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Sweeper's passage and the property of Hajee Rahimtoola Sooleiman, on the West by the property belonging to Peerozebai, on the North by the Grant Road, aforesaid, and on the South by the property belonging to Peerozebai, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 346, and now under Ward No. 2413. and Street No. 316, and are now in the occupation of Bai Dinbai, wife of Hormusjee Pestonjee Colembawalla, as tenant of the said Vendors.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1891.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—At the MEETING of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., notices to the following effect will be moved; (1) by Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq., "That Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar be appointed to act as Health Officer, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, inclusive of all claims for pension contribution."

2. By K. N. Kabraji, Esq., "That the Commissioner be authorised to invite fresh tenders for electric lighting, as an experimental measure, including a clause for the continuation of such contract, or for the purchase of the plant in the event of the installation proving successful.

3. By E. B. Carroll, Esq., "That sanction be given to the raising of a loan of Rs. 4,50,000 at 4½ per cent., to defray the cost of providing Fire Brigade Quarters in the City.

"2. That the Commissioner be authorised to apply to Government for sanction to the raising of a loan of Rs. 4,50,000.

"3. That the Commissioner be further authorised to proceed with the building of the new quarters and stations as soon as the raising of the loan is sanctioned, the requisite payments being made by advances pending adjustment against loan.

4. By A. G. Viegas, Esq., "That the Commissioner be requested to invite tenders for, and proceed with, the construction of a new market at Foras Road.

5 By A. G. Viegas, Esq., "That the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation a half-yearly return of the admission fees to the Victoria Gardens."

6. By D. E. Wacha, Esq. "(1) That a Committee be appointed to inquire into, ascertain and report on the net gain or loss which may have resulted to the Municipality in connection with the raising and investment of the loans between the years 1880-81 and 1890-91.

"(2) That the Municipal Secretary be requested to print with the proceedings of the Standing Committee the weekly statement of receipts and disbursements.

"(3) That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation—(a) the quantity of coal consumed and sewage lifted by the Love Grove Station pumping engines from 1882-83 to 1890-91; (b) the terms and conditions of tenders which may have been invited for new engines for the Love Grove Pumping Station."

7. By Thomas Blaney, Esq., "That the Standing Committee be requested to inform the Corporation—

"1. If in the revised estimates for the Tansa Water Works, the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 formally entered in regard to the claim of Messrs. Glover and Co. has been drawn upon, or not?

"2. If it was not necessary before drawing upon that sum to obtain the specific sanction of the Corporation to the amount proposed to be paid.

"3. If it is true that Rs. 1,25,000 have been paid for extra claims in respect of which neither Messrs. Glover nor the Executive Engineer, Tansa, could supply any specific details.

"4. That if payment of Rs. 1,25,000 has been made the Standing Committee be requested to inform the Corporation of the grounds and reasons on which such payment was made."

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, 1st Sept., 1891.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for Cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain Cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
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BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SKATING RINK! SKATING RINK! SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT, THURSDAY, 3rd September, THURSDAY. Free Admission. Admission Free.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Wine and Spirit of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail; FRENCH and ENGLISH SWEETS.—MORENAS & Co.

HEAD SALESMAN WANTED by a large importing firm. Must have a thorough knowledge of Piece-Goods and Yarns. Salary according to qualification. Apply to "B," care of this paper.

UP-COUNTRY MERCHANTS are requested to send for our Special Reduced Quotations of Oilman Stores, Wines, Spirits, Patent Medicines, Drugs, &c., before they buy elsewhere.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

CATHARTIC LIVER and BILIOUS PILLS.—There is, and always has been, a large public and popular demand upon the Retail Druggist and Pharmacist for pills to move the bowels. These bear our name and address with directions for use. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, &c., 30, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a CAPTAIN and a CHIEF MATE for the s. s. "Hindu." Apply to KHATAU JIVANDAS and Co., 243, Bazar Gate.

WANTED by an European Firm with prima connections in the Exports and Import Trade an active or sleeping EUROPEAN or NATIVE PARTNER with capital. Apply to "TRADE," care of this Paper.

WANTED an experienced and efficient MILL MANAGER, having a thorough knowledge of Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. Apply to "K.," enclosing certificates, care of this Paper.

WANTED TO BUY Old Stamp Collections and rarities. All sorts of Indian Stamps bought or others given in exchange. Stamps of all description for Sale. Apply "M.," care of this paper.

WANTED—For a large Spinning and Weaving Mill, now in course of construction in Bombay—a highly respectable and very experienced Mill Manager. Apply by letter only, with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned) to "S.," care of this paper.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.—ROBT. BROWN'S FOUR CROWN BRAND, same as used by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Rs. 23-8 per case, from the Agents J. A. KIRKBRIDE and Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B L A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the well-known and most comfortable Hotel on the Hill will RE-OPEN in October next. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Apply PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS. FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent up to the 30th September, 1891, for the supply of 30,000 TEAK SLEEPERS required during 1892, for renewals on the Mysore State Railway, between Mysore and Gubbi.

Tenderers' schedule and specification with any further information required can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Dharwar, or the Resident Engineer, Bangalore.

The tenders must be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway at Dharwar, in sealed covers, which should be superscribed "Tenders for Teak Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. R.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 11th August, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 19 lots of ASHES now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Forms (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st August, 1891.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100.
TRABUCOS	,, 3 12	,,
COQUETAS	,, 3 8	,,

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4 0	Per 100.
,, 2	,, 3 12	,,

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

SPENCER'S "BEACONSFIELDS."
Nos. 1 and 2.
Specially made to my order of thoroughly matured and selected
SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN BOXES OF 50 AND 100 EACH.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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THE
LONDON ASSURANCE

CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

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Twelve Months	Rs. 23
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Pleas see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13. 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33. Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

FLOR DE SUMATRA
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

Gold Mohurs.
PURE INDIAN LEAF
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

WANTED.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

WANTED NATIVE BANDSMEN.

THE CEYLON Volunteer Corps in Colombo REQUIRES THREE GOOD VIOLIN PLAYERS, who can play Flute, Clarionet, Saxaphone or other wired instrument as well.—Also a good SOLO CORNET PLAYER, who can play Boosey's Journal and Solos well. Apply to the ADJUTANT, Ceylon Volunteers, Colombo.

Enclosing testimonials and stating terms.

WANTED

FOR the Warora Colliery a MECHANIC FOREMAN, to take charge of Winding, Pumping, Ventilating Machinery and Boilers connected therewith.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, may be sent to Undersigned, from whom particulars may be had.

None but steady, sober hands need apply.

GEO. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper-post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 411, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
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CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
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COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
COURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
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VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
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J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
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C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £ 607,229
REST .... ,, 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up t Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balance under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 month and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on appl cation.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoo Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London a on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL................£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no inter allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chi commercial towns and cities of t world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and oth stocks, received for customers witho charge, if remitted home through t Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$ 100,00
Reserve Fund..............................$ 63,00
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFF IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANK COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson &
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

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PENANG.
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SAN FRANC
SINGAPORE
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Ce Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exce Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and Description of Banking and Exchange Business transa

Drafts granted on London and the chief comm places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Square, South, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 950
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	800
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	83
Char. Mercantile	31,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	33
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,325	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	155
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	11,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	260 182½x
Back Bay Bathe	500	50	50	12	50
Balham Pile..	5,000	100	100	12	95xd
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	18	1	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	45	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	62	33	970
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	85xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	50	Rs. 37	935xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	165
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	17	25	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	80	30	101
Maharajee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	4 pr. ct	51 d
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	20	..	61
Oriental Govt. Security Life & Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	2	2	8 pr. ct	1
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	435
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	..	81
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	60
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5	17½
Western India Flour	...	..	...	..	27

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	85
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	645
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1020
Connaught Mills	800	500	2	10 pr. ct	610
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	615xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	420
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	430xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Hinganghat Mill	700	50	2	10 pr. ct	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 57	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	620
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	31
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	550xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	510
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	640
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct	199
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	80	910
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	10	2,025
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	415
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,275
Mazagon	5,000	25	25	5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	7	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	670
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	390
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	745	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,190
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12	282½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	630
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	425
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	21	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	35
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 20	182½
Fort	515	8,500	18,500	50	90
French	300	500	all	20	645
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32	152½
Khangaum	210	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	440
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	445
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	113½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	60
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,250	250	250	75	230
o cart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G I P R Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	41

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-4
China Leaf	" 22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 21-10 "
Do. Old	" 21-13 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 22-4
English Sovereigns	" 14-1-9
Do. Dragons	" 14
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 107-8
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	" 107-1
Sycee Silver	" 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Frear's "Frivolity" at Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Association Football, Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-20 sharp.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Ganges arrived yesterday from Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Poseidon (s), for Trieste, &c.; Alton Tower (s), for Karachi; and Fultala (s), for Calcutta, &c.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 6 p.m. to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Calder entered, and the s. s. Poseidon and Lombardy left, the dock yesterday.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Shah Bundari Abdul Kadir, living at Nagdevie street, has reported to the police that his shop was broken into by somebody forcing open a window, and that a box, containing gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 1,410, was stolen from a cupboard in his room. The box and a portion of the property were found yesterday in a sweeper's gully.

BREACH OF THE MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Panechan Joyband and Kaitan Kheewal were charged by the assistant market inspector, Enoch Solomon, before Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, the first with bringing from Coorla to Sion 150 lbs. of meat not slaughtered at the Bandora slaughter-house, and the second with bringing 75 lbs. of pork from the same place to Grant road without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. His worship convicted both the accused, and fined the first Rs. 5 and the second Rs. 10.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—Mr. Cowasjee Bhikahjee Ghara, proprietor of the Grant Road Hotel, made over to Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, a hand-bag containing Rs. 1,000 in cash and several valuable documents found in his premises. Subsequently the property was claimed by a Portugueze gentleman from Mozambique, to whom it was handed over by the police. The Commissioner of Police tendered to Mr. Cowasjee the usual reward, which he refused to accept, saying that he had only done his duty in returning to the owner his lost property.

THE LATE MR. PANDURUNG RAGHOBA.—We regret to announce the death from paralyses of Mr. Pandurung Raghoba, which occurred at his residence at Cowasji Patel Tank road on Monday night. Mr. Pandurung was chief managing clerk in the well-known firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, who had a very high opinion of his abilities, and whom he had served faithfully for over 47 years, He was a shrewd, self-made man, and was one of the leading members of the Daivadnya community, which on his death has lost a true adviser and sincere friend. He leaves a brother, a son, Mr. Harischandra, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection will be played, commencing at 8-30 p.m.:—

March	Bright Days	W. S. Smith.
Valse	Loves Dreamland	Otto Roeder.
Polka	Pinafore	Sullivan.
Valse	Pretty Skates	Jean Ross.
Mazurka	Redova	D'Albert.
Polka	Jolly Vagrants	C. Coote.
Schottische	Highland	Wallace.
Galop	Durch de Laften	Zuhen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.—There will be a match this evening between the Y. M. C. A. Football Club and the Royal Artillery Football Club. The following will represent the Y. M. C. A.:—

J. Waller	Goal.
E. Walier A. K. Sharp	Backs.
P. Fischer H. W. Joyce H. Clark	½ backs.
T. H. Nash A. Trevor	Left — Forwards.
J. MacCarthy	Centre (captain). — Forwards.
T. H. Hoves J. Allan	Right — Forwards.

SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Love Lane, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, about 45 years of age, named Gulniyar, wife of Ali Mardan, a confectioner, in the service of His Highness the Aga Khan. The deceased sometime ago quarrelled with her husband, who in turn assaulted her because she did not give her consent to the marriage of one of her three daughters to a Mahomedan named Mumladat. On last Sunday night they had a quarrel, when her husband struck her with his fists. On Monday morning she was again ill-treated by him. The same evening the deceased's ayah found the door of her mistress's room fastened from inside. She knocked at the door, but not getting any reply, she fetched the deceased's sister, who forced open the door; then she found her sister hanging by the neck from a rope. The rope was at once cut, but the unfortunate woman was found to be dead. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged Jeywant Sagoon Ramkrishna before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with three different thefts of copper pots and a shawl, collectively valued at Rs. 100, belonging to Chintaman Bhasker and two other complainants living at Girgaum. On the night of the 27th ultimo, the accused got into the rear compound of the first complainant's house by climbing over a wall, and stole two large copper pots which were placed beneath the eaves of a roof in the compound. The next morning, the complainant, on missing the pots, reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused, on suspicion, while trying to dispose of the pots at a Marwaree's shop at Duncan road. On being questioned by the police sepoy as to how he became possessed of the pots, the accused admitted having stolen them from the first complainant's house. The accused was then take to Inspector Nelmes, who, on enquiry, ascertained that the accused had made it his regular business to commit thefts at night, and that during the last two months he had commited eleven similar thefts. On further enquiry, the inspector traced the property of the other complainants to the different Marwarees, to whom the accused had sold it at a cheap price. The accused admitted the truth of the charges, and said that he was recently a servant in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, but, owing to the slack season, his services had been dispensed with about a month ago, and he had at present no employment. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the three charges of theft, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

MAHUWA RELIEF FUND.

THE following sums have been subscribed in aid of the above fund:—

	Rs.
Messrs. Tapidas, Vurzdas and Co.	51
Amount previously subscribed	11,011
Total	11,062

The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.
Mr. Pranjivendas Kalyandas	101
Mr. Pursotamdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy	100
Messrs. Tapidas, Vurzdas and Co.	51
Mr. Yue Lung Ching	75
Total	327
Amount previously paid to the Bank of Bombay	9,239
Grand total	9,566

TALAKCHAND MANEKCHAND,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY,
Hon. Secretaries, Mahuwa Relief Fund.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
SERVICE will be held on board the steamer Imaum this evening at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

SARAH BERNHARDT's latest sensation is to disclaim her French nationality. The Paris *Siecle* announces that Mrs. L. E. Bell, a Californian lady, has received from the divine Sarah a letter informing her that she is her long lost sister, who disappeared from New York thirty-five years ago. The great actress's real name is said to be Sarah King, the daughter of a plasterer. She ran away from home with her younger sister, owing to the cruelty of a stepmother, and, after many adventures, entered the comedy class at the Paris Conservatoire.

ILLEGAL TRADING IN OPIUM.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the enquiry into the case in which Mr. Jehangir Rustim, of the Opium Department, charged Abdulla Ebraham Khan, Nazum Hassum Mir Aga Hossein, Mir, Buralla Khan and Dowlat Khan Nawaz Khan on remand the first accused with being in possession of opium in excess of 10 tolas, and the remaining trio with abetment. Mr. Shamrao Rele defended the accused Nazum Hassum.

The prosecution, it will be recollected, was remanded at the last hearing to allow the prisoners an opportunity of showing that the half pound of opium seized in their possession was purchased from a licensed vendor of the drug. Mr. Rele contended that, as regarded the last three accused, the offence of abetment of the possession of opium could not be brought home to them as the possession of the drug was only traced to Abdulla Khan Ebrahim Khan, who had it for the purpose of smoking it. Evidence was tendered by a witness that six pice worth of pium was brought by the Second accused on the evening previous to the arrest.

Mr. Rele pointed out to the Court that the aggregate weight of crude and burnt opium that had been seized did not exceed might totals, while the actual amount of *chundul* in a bowl was about tola. He did not think that the quantity of *chundul* diluted with water could be considered an entire quantity of opium; that is to say, if three tolas of opium were mixed with four gallons of water, it would not with seven tolas of opium. To prove his assertion that the quantity which had been seized was less than ten tolas, he suggested that the admixture of *chundul* and water might be sent to the Chemical Analyser to separate the actual amount of the drug from the water, and therefore asked for a remand to await the result of this analysis.

Mr. Slater thought his course unnecessary as the accused had admitted in evidence being in possessionos more than the specified quantity which constitued the offence. His worship said he disbelived the evidence of the only witness, and there was no donbt that the first accused was in possession of a large amount of the drug. This was one of those cases which the Government specially ordered should be treated as a serious offence, as amount found on the premises of the accused was of considerable value. The Government had noticed that a very large amount of opium was being smuggled into the country at the present time, and insisted upon a stop being put to it. Although, Mr. Slater continued, he did not think he would act with that severity which the Government wished, yet he would inflict a fine to serve as a warning and a deterrent to similar offences.

Mr. Rele asked the Magistrete whether the Rs. 97-11-9 would be confiscated.

Mr. Rustum drew his worship's attention to the last clause of section 11 of the Opium Act I of 1871, which laid down that all vessels, packages and coverings, in which any opium liable to confiscation under this section was found and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium might be concealed and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, should be liable to confiscation. The money in this case had been found concealed in a box with the opium as stated by Constable Mynn in his evidence to the Court,

Mr. Rele said the question was whether the opium and the money had been concealed. According to his instructions, the money was found among other things, in a large box. He thought the wording of the section was very wide, but yet did not include money as an article. Confiscation in this case could only touch all contrivances or apparatus utilised in manufacturing the opium.

Mr. Slater maintained that these "rupees" were part of the contents of the box in which the opium was concealed. The section, moreover, was very hide in its wording, and went so far as to say that even the animals drawing a cart or conveyance employed in smuffling opiumwere liable to confiscation.

Mr. Rele reminded the Magistrate that the whole of the case depended on the word "concealed," in support of which no evidence had been given.

Mr. Slater in deciding the case thought there was no doubt that the opium was concealed. He therefore convicted the accused of the offences, and fined Abdulla Khan Ebrahim Khan Rs. 15. A penalty of Rs. 5 each was imposed on the other accused. The contents of the box, including, the money and other apparatus seized, were confiscated. His worship remarked that if the prisoners were not satisfied with his conviction, which was in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Opium Act, they were at liberty to appeal to the High Court.

TELLERY'S INDIAN ART STORE.

CONSIDERING that Bombay is the western gate of India through which crowds of people are continually passing to and fro, one would imagine it would be the first place in the country where specimens might be collected of all kinds of Indian art. But warehouses, in which really good pieces of art can be procured, are few. for amongst borahs in the bazaar not only is competition very keen, but they are so accustomed to be beaten down by their customers, that they are wont to import into the city pieces of Indian work made for cheapness. That is how Indian workmanship has been spoiled to a great extent; but now a house has been opened in Bombay directly opposite the University Tower, in Hornby Road, where none but the best and perfect specimens of Indian workmanship are kept, where even the smallest and most trifling articles are works of art. Even though Mr. Tellery, the famed manufacturer and collector of Indian works of art, whose head-quarters are at Delhi, has just opened an establishment in Bombay—his name is well known, and therefore enough to guarantee that the collection he is now displaying to the Bombay public is a valuable and interesting one. One might be inclined to think that such pieces of work as Mr. Tellery has are expensive. They are undoubtedly worth a great deal; but he is determined to compete with the bazaar, and that being so purchasers may know that from Mr. Tellery they are only getting a really good article, artistically executed: for every piece of work before being exposed for sale is carefully examined, and the slightest flaw condemns it to be returned to the workshop. The shop is full of novelties. For instance there is the Tanjore work. Everybody knows how handsome the pieces of mixed silver and copper, copper and brass, brass and silver, or silver copper and brass altogether look; but all that is usually seen are plates and *lotas*. Mr. Tellery is making an improvement, which is in reality a development of this work, for he is now having vases, cups, and other articles made in this effective and handsome style, so that Mr. Tellery may well claim to have a greater variety than any other art collector. It is the same with the Jeypore work, which is so well known for its antique and quaint shapes and patterns. When the grandfather of the present Maharaja of Jeypore was Governor of Kabul, he brought to Jeypore many most curious patterns of work, and these Mr. Tellery has had copied by Jeypore workmen in brass, in order to preserve the shapes; and also in the copper work of Cashmere, from which it will be understood how Mr. Tellery is endeavouring to develop Indian art. Thus, it may be said, he has brought a collection to Bombay, such as has never been seen here before. Even the entrance is attractive. The pillars are draped with old cashmere shawls, new embroidered curtains, and sprangled phulkaries, relieved by trophies of imitations of ancient Indian armour and weapons. Facing the door are two handsome cabinets. One is a Hoshiarpur cabinet of ssissum wood most delicately inlaid with ivory; and the other is of Cashmere papier mache so beautifully hand-painted that it looks like wood garnished with gold and inlaid with other precious metals. In front of these stand specimens of Bombay blackwood carving. People may not consider those curios, but Mr. Tellery, it must be remembered, does not keep any of the common class of articles on stock. His, as those at the entrance will show, are really artistic. Then, on either side, stand specimens of pottery from Multan, Delhi, Khurja, Peshawar, Bombay, &c., making a most attractive show. Inside, of course, more of those are to be seen, as well as all manner of shapes of Muradabad ware. There is a fine display of Cashmere copper work. In its original state it looks pretty, and plated with silver it makes charming table ornaments. Exquisite specimens of ivory carving from Delhi form a feature of the Tellery collection, and a novelty is the carving of elephants, after the Delhi style, in ebony with real ivory tusks. Figures illustrative of native character, are to be found in Mr. Tellery's shop, such as can hardly be obtained anywhere. Bhagwandas, the famous figure modeller, who carried off the prize at the Paris Exhibition, is now in Mr. Tellery's service, and the figures he turns out are really works of art. Such large pieces of carving in ssissum wood, as are on view here, have never been exhibited in Bombay before, and for those alone the warehouse is worth a visit. Carpets, too, in imitation of the Persian article, manufactured in Mr. Tellery's own works at Delhi, are sold cheap, and are said to be as good and as durable as the real Persian. The Tellery collection should now become one of the places of interest for visitors to Bombay.

"What force cannot do, ingenuity can." Weak women can perform miracles with the aid of SAPOLIO.—Try it in your next house-cleaning and see. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Alton Tower, 1,921 tons, Captain W B Tregerthen, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain J Couper, cleared yesterday for coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, Captain and Mrs. Braid as cabin and 84 deck passengers.

THE British s s Ganges, 1,490 tons, Captain D Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargo of 69,934 cases kerosine oil and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mobile	916	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co.
I G S Magdala	..	......	G	Indian Marine
" Kt. Companion	2512	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
S.S. Poonani	....	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
" La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	30 tons crane	Maritime Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8 m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK

			No	
S.S. Clyde	2193	Parfitt	1	P & O S N Co
" D. Balduino	3041	Cruciani	3	F Bozoni
" Imaum	2705	Poland	6	E Bates & Co.
" Kirby Hall	1759	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Ganges (s)	Roberts	Batoum, Aug 11.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Poseidon (s)	Lemesich	Trieste, &c.
	Alton Tower (s)	Tregerthen	Karachi.
	Fultala (s)	Couper	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Byculla, for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.
" La Seyne, for Karachi and Aden.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
27	Nowshera s	Smith	Bombay, Aug 7.
	Elbe, ship	Feanu	Philadelphia, May 16

DEPARTURES.

August 27.—Steamers Maharani and Lightning, barques Congo and Strathay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
28 Palitana s .... Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—23 packages colour, Abdool Cader Abdool Hoosein.

Kirby Hall s—500 boxes soap, M Firoze Jamshed and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—3 packages printing paper, S A S Dawood; 1 case haberdashery, E Caderbhoy; 1 package haberdashery, N S Dawood; 1 case saffron and 10 cases butter, D P Batha and Co; 1 case toys, S Lilladhar; 6 packages soap, Damoder Ruttonsey; 5 packages medicine, J Jewraj and Co; 1 case cheese, B Khan Mahomed; 20 bales straw boards, M A M Surufally; 1 case boots, H Allybhoy; 4 cases woolen blankets, 4 cases papers and 2 cases medicine, Rogers and Co; 20 cases provisions &c, W B Green and Co; 2 cases spectacles, D M Madon; 150 casks alizarine dye, C Ramjee; 5 cases colour, Nuzerally Surufally and Co; 221 casks alizarine, Adamjee Bhaijee; 5 cases colour, M A B Tayebjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1 case boots, Jafferjee Rajbhoy.

Poseidon s—15 cases soap, T Sumsoodin; 3 cases metal toys, Sorabjee Bomonjee Mody.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Imaum s—75 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Husraj; 39 bales wool, Kika Khooshall; 45 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co; 795 cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldass.

Kirby Hall s—1,170 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 2,499 cwts jowari, Ralli Brothers; 50 cwts jowaree, Thos. H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—50 cwts gum, Tod Durant and Co; 550 lbs Indian brassware and 2 cases curiosities, Ardeshir and Byramjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—2,001 cwts castorseed and 4,000 cwts jowaree, F L Batliboi and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—3,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 30.

Hughes, Col, Bo, Comy Genl, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 31.

Hartison, Captain, Bo, B B and C I Ry Vols, from leave, from Poona.
Braid, Captain, Bo, R A, on duty, from Karachi.
Renny, Capt, Bo, Ordnance, on duty, from Deesa.
Swann, Capt, 8th Bo Infy, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 30.

Hughes, Col, Bo, Comy Genl, on duty, to Karachi.

AUGUST 31.

Nicholetts, Major, Bo, 5th Bo N I, on duty, to Deolalee.
Symons, Major, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN,
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 2nd September 1891.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School on Thursday, the 3rd instant, at 7 a.m. Uniform, swords, bandoliers, military bridles and head-ropes to be worn, All are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE,
COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1891.

1. There will be Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m., to-day.
2. Leave of absence for 4 months' from the 20th August, 1891, has been granted to Bombr. A. J. Lennane.
3. The course of lectures by Capt. Smith, R A, on "The Defence of a Coast Fortress," will be continued at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 9-15 p.m., punctually, on Thursday next, the 3rd instant. Members of both Batteries are requested to make a point of attending these lectures.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE *Novosti* observes that the stoppage of the export of rye will have the effect of a more or less disastrous character only on Austria and Germany, and not on England and France, which only import white wheat.

THE Russian Jews being under menace of expulsion have ceased giving credit to their orthodox customers, and have besides pressed for immediate payment of their bills. Nor will they execute orders except for cash, and they have increased the price of all their goods about 100 per cent. A droll story is told on this subject (says the Berlin gossip of the *Glasgow Herald*). Count Woronzow-Dasikoff, one of the [arch-persecutors, wanting to make a birthday present to a member of the Imperial family, ordered a diamond bracelet of one of the leading jewellers, who was a Semite. The bracelet was sent, but with instructions to the messengers who carried it (for better security two messengers were sent) that they should demand payment on delivery. The Count stormed when he heard that the two men would not give up the bracelet to his valet, and he commanded them to appear before him. His bullying was of no use, however, for the Jews kept repeating, "By your Excellency's orders, we might be compelled to leave Russia to-morrow, so we can give no credit." At last the Count went to his desk and produced the money. One of the messengers put the bank-notes in his packet, and the Count held out his hand for the trinket, but with a humble bow the Jews drew forth a packet of unpaid bills, saying, "Your Excellency will excuse us, but these bills are for goods delivered to the Countess, and we have tried in vain to get them settled. We cannot supply you with a bracelet until they are paid." The story adds that the Count in a voice of thunder called upon the men to hand him the bracelet at once under pain of being treated as thieves. Thereupon the men complied, and promptly decamped; but when the Count came to open the parcel, he found it contained an empty case. The story got about the next day, and reached the Court, causing so much amusement that the jeweller got paid in full and sold his bracelet into the bargain.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India.*—August 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Surgn-Genl J Cleghorn, M D, I M S, is appointed Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The services of the Hon'ble C H Hill, Barrister-at-Law, Offg Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

2nd Lieut S A Cooke, Offg Sqdn Officer (on probation) 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted leave to Pachgani (near Poona) for three months to study the Native languages.

Surgn-Major A. Adams, M D, I M S (Madras), Residency Surgn, Western Rajputana States, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days.

Lieut M A Tighe, S C, Political Assist of the 3rd class, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class, and is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Bhopawar.

The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—Consequent on the grant of examination leave to Capt G F Chenevix-Trench, Political Assist of the 1st class, sub pro tem:—Lieut W M Cubitt, S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class; and Lieut H L Showers, S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commissariat-Transport Department—Lieut R C Cockerill, S C, Depy Assist Comy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th August 1890.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows:—

Bengal.—Lieuts—V C Climo, West India Regt; and C G Francis, North Staffordshire Regt; Second-Lieuts—A G Pritchard, Connaught Rangers; and C H Ward South Lancashire Regt.

Madras—Lieuts—W Beadon, King's Own Scottish Borderers; A H Russell, Border Regt; and W R Walker, Derbyshire Regt. Second-Lieuts—A G Crocker, R A, L E Fagan, Rl Lancaster Regt; L K Carlyon, North Staffordshire Regt; and W C Nicholson, Connaught Rangers.

Bombay—Second-Lieuts—A N Lovell, South Lancashire Regt; and C H Alexander, Northamptonshire Regt.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions on furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut D D Baynes, S C, Sq. Officer, 12th Regt of Bengal Cavy (p. a.) to 15th Dec 1891; Lieut. J P Barnes, S C, Sq. Officer, 6th (The Prince of Wales') Regt of Bengal Cavy (m. c.) for four months; and Lieut A S Begbie, S C, Wing Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of Bengal Infy (m. c.) for two months.

Col J C Minto, S C, on the unemployed supernumerary list, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 19th Aug. 1891.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

3rd Administrative Bn, N-W Provinces Volunteers—Capt L T Bowles, 1st Batto, East Surrey Regt, to be Adjt, with effect from the 10th Aug 1891, vice Capt Becker, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps:—Mr David Herne to be Second-Lieut, vice Liddell, promoted.

Oudh Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut W A Cuppage, 5th Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy, to be Adjutant; and Mr C W Whish to be Second Lieut, vice Fawcus, promoted.

Orissa Vol Rifle Corps—The Hon'ble Sir C A Elliot, K C S I, Lieut-Govr of Bengal, to be Hony Col, vice the Hon'ble Sir S C Bayley, K C S I, C I E, resigned.

Bengal-Nagpur Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Capt W H Hunter, 2nd Battn, Seaforth Highlanders, to be Adjt.

Promotions.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut C Liddell to be Captain to complete the establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W G L Cotton, Ex Eng, 1st grade, Bengal, is granted special leave for twenty-five days.

Mr G F Mathew, CIE, Offg Traffic Supt, N-W Railway, is confirmed in that appoinment with permanent rank in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Dept.

The services of Surgeon L I Pisani, Bengal Estabt, Medical Officer, Chaman Extension, N-W Railway, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dep.

The furlough for one year granted to Mr. A S Wyman, class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways, Traffic Dept, has been commuted by H M's Sec of State for India into leave on medical certificate for fifteen months.

Mr J A Marshall, Depy Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate in the 4th Class of Examiners during the absence of Mr H Stuart, on privilege leave.

Mr J W Wright, Chief Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, in the Public Works Dept.

The Govr-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers:—

White, H F, to be Suptg Engr, 1st class, Permanent; Gatherer, A B, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, Permanent; Alexander, J W, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, *sub pro tem*; Bell, H, Chief Engr, 2nd class, Permanent; Hughes, A J, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Permanent; Alexander, J W, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, Permanent; Bigg-Wither, Lieut-Col A C, Suptdg, Engr 2nd class, *sub pro tem*; Higham, T, Chief Engr. 3rd class, Temporary; Gatherer, A B, Suptdg Engr, 1st Class, Temporary; Pulford, Major R R, R E, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, Temporary; Sibold, E A, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, Temporary; Harrison, Col C W I, R E, Chief Engr, 2nd class, Permanent; Fenner, H A S, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Permanent; Bigg-Wither, Lieut-Col A C, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, Permanent; McArthur, Lieut-Col A D, R E, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, Permanent, and Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, Temporary; Parker, W H, Chief Engr, 1st class, Permanent; Johnstone, F J, Chief Engr, 2nd class, Permanent; Firebrace, Lieut-Col J G H R E, Chief Engr, 3rd class, Permanent; Glass, J G H, C I E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Permanent; Gracey, Lieut-Col T R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, *sub pro tem*; Harvey, Lieut-Col E, R E, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, *sub pro tem*; Coaker, Lieut-Col W H, R E, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, Permanent, and Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, Temporary;

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Mr F T B Daniell, Superintendent, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, to retire from the service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Lieut P J Gordon, S C, Assist Sup, 2nd grade, is promoted to Assist Supt, 1st grade, *sub pro tem*.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Col H M Baller, Commandant, Central India Horse, and Political Agent, Western Malwa, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from the 10th Sept.

Lieut-Col J Burne, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, Malwa, Bhil Corps, is granted Privilege leave for 45 days.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Lieut C W Wilkinson, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway.

The undermentioned Officers are transferred, in the interests of the public service, to the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway Survey:—

From the Moghal Sarai-Howrah Railway Survey—Mr W P Milne, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, *sub pro tem*.

From the Moghal Sarai-Daltongunge Railway Survey—Rai Bahadur Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, *sub pro tem*.

POST OFFICE.

Mr. W A Sutherland, Supdt, Railway Mail Service, 1st grade, is granted furlough for one year.

Mr W F Cockell, Supt, Post Offices, Offg in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr. W L Walsh, Assist Post-master, General Post Office, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days.

Mr B G Gantzer is appointed to act as Assist Post-master, during the absence of Mr. Walsh, or until further orders.

Mr R G Haygarth, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade, *sub pro tem*, is granted an extension of privilege leave for twenty days.

THE most frequent railway accidents are shown by Mr. Courtenay Boyle's report to take place on what ought to be safe enough ground. It is the collision within fixed signals at stations or sidings. If accidents of this kind could have been eliminated from the list of 1890, the number of train accidents, instead of being 53, the smallest number known for many years, would have been the much smaller figure of 29. Could such accidents be eliminated? It appears that last year two-thirds of them might have been, for they were due to preventible causes. One-half of them—12 out of 24—are ascribed to want of care on the part of engine-drivers in running their trains at too high a rate of speed, not having them under control, or not keeping a proper look-out for signals; others were due to the forgetfulness or carelessness of signalmen, and only eight to the unpreventible cause of fog or stormy weather.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·606	Calm	1	91·1	80·1	83	...	23·00	+1·15
Agra	29·631	N W	3	93·5	74·4	87	..	15·07	−8·28
Cawnpore	29·671	S	3	93·0	76·1	87	4·20	31·70	..
Allahabad	29·636	N E	3	93·4	76·1	91	1·44	36·93	+10·24
Jhansi	29·626	Calm	2	90·4	76·7	81	0·52	17·17	−13·88
Jacobabad	29·518	Calm	3	11·3	81·7	58	..	0·42	−2·40
Karachi	29·665	W	17	89·4	78·7	83	..	0·01	−5·56
Ajmere	29·621	W	5	100·3	80·0	63	...	5·09	−13·57
Deesa	29·674	N	..	98·3	78·7	70	..	10·99	−10·80
Rajkote	29·708	W	11	92·9	74·7	76	..	23·43	−1·40
Veraval	29·703	W	10	82·8	78·8	85	..	20·39	..
Neemuch	29·658	W	9	89·8	72·6	89	0·09	15·02	−9·08
Indore	29·686	N W	2	83·0	69·6	90	1·72	20·33	−3·83
Saugor	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..
Jubbulpur	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..
Khandwa	29·692	W	8	81·2	74·2	93	0·05	23·56	+1·07
Raipur	29·609	Calm	5	91·0	74·6	90	0·76	39·0	−1·12
Nagpoor	29·665	N	4	91·3	75·4	86	0·42	25·51	−9·74
Amraoti	29·692	W	5	87·3	74·9	93	0·07	14·41	−10·86
Akola	29·697	N W	11	85·1	74·8	89	..	15·86	−8·29
Surat	29·728	W	F	87·0	73·5	95	0·38	51·67	+18·46
Malegaon	29·716	W N W	10	85·4	72·7	85	0·02	11·49	−5·31
Bombay	29·757	S S E	13	82·4	76·0	95	0·79	53·9	−7·91
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·774	W	14	78·3	69·0	91	0·16	12·01	−2·59
Sholapore	29·763	W N W	8	81·2	69·5	90	1·21	11·2	−7·30
Ratnagiri	29·776	W	9	80·4	73·9	91	4·47	8·76	−9·17
Belgaum	29·770	W	3	72·8	65·3	95	0·3	33·40	+2·34
Goa	29·783	W	13	82·1	74·4	95	0·67	47·94	..
Karwar	29·811	S W	2	82·2	72·8	90	0·96	65·8	−36·04
Mangalore	29·850	Calm	2	83·3	72·9	95	0·54	73·6	−22·13
Calicut	29·859	Calm	2	84·8	75·5	90	0·05	70·20	−9·01
Cochin	29·877	Calm	M	86·8	77·1	83	0·02	54·77	−11·80
Bangalore	29·856	W	8	81·2	65·4	79	0·02	13·82	+0·30
Secunderabad	29·700	W	11	85·2	70·3	88	0·32	8·60	−10·68
Masuliptm.	29·639	W N W	3	88·6	77·0	78	..	14·75	−3·47
Bellary	29·76	W	12	87·5	73·3	74	0·24	4·0	−1·94
Cuddapah	29·759	W N W	..	90·0	73·8	74	0·94	9·0	−3·24
Madras	29·776	W	7	88·2	78·6	72	..	4·5	−5·83
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·801	N W	10	93·1	77·8	61	..	7·0	−0·45
Negapatam	29·792	W	1	97·1	78·2	66	..	2·0	−5·54
Colombo, (31st Aug.)	29·903	S W	12	85·5	79·0	72	0·03	16·1	−3·2

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=0·63 (71·35); [illegible] (58·12); G. T. H.=0·50 (58·47); C. P.=0·79 (53·55).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased slowly at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Nagpur, Sholapur and Madras but has decreased moderately or slightly in other districts. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and continue to be highest in the extreme south. The baric gradients are moderate and the isobars indicate the existence of a depression very near and to the eastwards of Masulipatam or to the south-eastwards of Raipur. The barometer is below the normal average everywhere, the defect being considerable at Masulipatam and Raipur. Winds over the Central Provinces, Central India, Berar, the greater part of the Madras Presidency and at Allahabad show a tendency to cyclonic circulation. At Bombay an abnormal south-easterly wind is observed, while over the rest of the country a westerly to north-westerly current generally prevails. The force has been moderate to fresh at Karachi, Bombay, Goa, Secunderabad, Bellary and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bellary, 14 at Secunderabad, 12 at Karachi and 10 at Ajmere, Rajkot, Neemuch and Goa. The maximum temperature variations are generally small except at Jacobabad, Ajmere and Deesa (8° to 13° above the average), and at Cochin, Raipur, Neemuch, Trichinopoly and Negapatam (4° to 7° below the average). The highest maximum was 111° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot at Deesa and Ajmere and very cool at Agra, but elsewhere the departures above or below the normal are small. The lowest temperature last night occurred at the most elevated stations Bangalore and Belgaum (65°). Humidity has changed by small amounts only generally and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Rajputana, the Indus Valley and the Punjab. Rain has fallen in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency, Central India, the North-West Provinces (except at Agra), the Central Provinces and at Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah. The principal amounts reported are 4·47" at Ratnagiri, 4·20" at Cawnpore, 1·72" at Indore, 1·44 at Allahabad, 1·21" at Sholapur, nearly an inch at Karwar and Cuddapah, about three-fourths of an inch at Raipur, Bombay and Goa, and half-an-inch at Mangalore, Nagpur and Jhansi. The monsoon gradient all along the West Coast is moderately steeper than is usual at this time of year, and consequently conditions are favourable for light to moderate showers. The atmospheric disturbance noticed in yesterday's report appears to be approaching the Central Provinces near Raipur; and conditions in Berar, Central India, the Central and North-West Provinces are favourable for more rain. Over the rest of the country, except Sind and the Punjab, the general weather conditions promise scattered local showers only. The isobars on the West Coast show that the weather off the West Coast in the Arabian Sea is rainy, squally and slightly disturbed.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

The Bay depression passed very slowly to north-westward and centre near Cuttack. The barometer has risen over the North-West Provinces, at a few places in the Peninsula, and fallen elsewhere. Gradients slight and winds cyclonic, and in the neighbourhood cyclonic storm only. Important change is shift to South-East of Bombay. The force is moderate and is about normal in the West Coast, light elsewhere; the mean temperature above average, except Burma and Bombay. Rain is general in Burma, Lower Bengal, Assam, and a large part of the North-West Provinces, the West of the Peninsula, the Central parts of the country, and North Madras. Cawnpore and Ratnagiri have received four, Nowgong two, and several stations over one, inch

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 31st August 1891.

Means of observations at [illegible] a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., [illegible] p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·836
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·877
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·5
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	351
Fall of Rain	0·25
Total fall during month	6·94
year	53·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st September	2·10

THE wills are announced of Mr. Edward Greene, M. P., £323,660; of Mr. Charles Langley Whetham, eldest son of the late Alderman Sir Charles Whetham, £432; of Mr. W. Bryan Jones, of the firm of Keith, Prowse and Co., £20,000; of Mr. Frederick Benham, of the firm of Benham and Sons, Wigmore-street, £58,000; and of Mr. Henry Arthur Brassey, of Preston Hall, Ashford, Kent, and Bath House, Piccadilly, £1,042,611.

How many people now remember the famous "Battle of the Gauges," asks a home paper. The victory of what was once known as "the narrow gauge," but is now the standard or national gauge, since narrower ones are not unknown, is so absolute that this is the last year of the existence of Brunel's measurement for the Great Western Railway Company's permanent-way. For many years on that line the broad gauge has been disappearing, and, as announced in the report of the Company's half-yearly meeting, the change is to be complete by the 20th May next. The disappearing gauge originally adopted on the Great Western Railway on Brunel's plans was 7ft. The common gauge, now roughly called the four-foot way, is really 4ft. 8½ in. That is the distance between the rails, the fractional measurement being, we believe, explained by the fact that, originally, the width of the rails together made up an additional 3½ inches, and give a wheel track of exactly 5 feet to suit the earlier locomotives and trains. The heads of rails are now much broader, varying on the different line, from 2½ to 2¾ inches, or together from 5 to 5½ inches.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES, OILS IN DRUMS, EMPTY CASKS, COIR AND COTTON ROPES, PUKHALS, SHEDS, SCANTLINGS, IRON PERSIAN WHEEL, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 85 and 86 of 1886, Suleman Lucka vs. Vulibhoy Khanbhoy and others Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1891, at 2 p.m., at Vulibhoy Khanbhoy's yard, Waree Bunder, Hospital Lane, Mazagon, consisting a quantity of empty hogsheads (casks), kegs, drums of oils, hoop iron, hoops, iron weights, bamboo triangles, coir and cotton ropes, and strings Persian wheel (iron), pukhals, doles, mussaks, buckets, gunny pathals, boards, planks, joists, wood, bamboos, screws (bolts); stoves, tyre bars, C. I. kettles, iron rail pieces, hooks, broken treasury, buckles, old tables, couch, chairs, wooden powras, shafts, old hose leather, leather lace, dhapa stones, old trollies, cart, old numda, mops, empty boxes, grain screens, sieves, broken grain mills and ship pumps, coal soot, iron water pipes, &c., &c.

Also materials of corrugated iron tiled and country tiled sheds, wooden chowky, &c.

SALE of Boiler, Lathe, Donkey Pumps, Punching and Shearing Machines, Iron Press with sets of dies. C. I. Fans, Trusses, Gilting Battery, Winch, Teak Scantling, &c.,

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and Assignee for the estate and effects of Hirjeebhoy Rutonjee, Jussoo Meamina, an insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th September 1891, at 2 p. m. at Ripon Road, Old Race Course (Muddonpoora), consisting a large screw-cutting self-acting lathe, a punching and shearing machine, donkey pump. C. I. fans, feed pump, rope machines, iron presses with sets of dies, travelling forge, safety bellows, anvil, bench vices, fly wheels, C.I. pulleys, couplings, valves, shaftings, crank shafts, brackets, old and new iron trolly wheels with W. I. axles, winch, grind-stone, C. I. troughs, grain mill, old tanks, crushing machines, suction pipes, tools, gilting battery, wooden modals, bullock gearing, old belting, small boiler teak frames, timber plates, scantlings, iron trusses, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official, Assignee, H. C., and with the consent of the Mortgagee, and on account of the said Insolvent—One Boiler (small).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, September 2, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF CLARE AND SHEPHERD ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Trustees "Shepherd Trust" Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst. 4 p.m, sell by Public Auction on the premises the lease of the property for a term of 50 years in a plot of land containing 1,000 square yards and the building standing on the ground situated at Clare and Shepherd Roads, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Shepherd Road, on the south by the Jews' Cemetry, on the west by the Clare Road, and on the east by other property belonging to the Trustees of the Shepherd Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Co., Solicitors for the Trustees, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CARGO ex. S.S. "KNIGHT COMPANION."

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, by order and on account and risk of the concerned.

ex. s.s. "Knight Companion."
About 170 bales cotton, slightly damaged,
" 600-700 bags grain " "

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 trap with hood (nearly new) with a bay Arab pony, 14·3 and breast collar brown leather harness by DUNNETT and Co.

1 strong built palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 handsome fast trotting bay Arab horse, 11·2½, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLEN GREY AND WHITE PIECE-GOODS, &c.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in suit No. 320 of 1891, (J. E. Sassoon and others vs. Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 8 a.m., sell by Public Auction, at English Bazaar Street, near Jackaria Musjid, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed, consisting of socks, woolen shawls, drills, handkerchieves, neckties, napkins, Turkish towels, morrocco leather, mainsooks, cashmere, merino, woolen checks, coating and trousers cloth, woolen shirts, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE, OUTSIDE THE FORT, BOMBAY.

On 16th day of September, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Vankerdas Suratram of Kasoda in the Khandesh District and on account and at the risk of Soonderjee Bhajee Damjee Cooverjee and Dyal Dharamsee carrying on trade in Bombay, under the name and style of Messrs Meghjee Punja and Co., in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of February, 1889, made between the said Soonderjee Bhanjee, Damjee Cooverjee and Dyal Dharamsee of the one part and the said Vankerdass Surutram of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the hereditaments, messuages, tenements and buildings erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Baroda Street, Ward B, on the Elphinstone Estate, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 332 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Baroda Street, on or towards the south partly by land leased to Jeewram and partly by land leased to Nowla Purta, on or towards the east by land leased to Rawjee Jevram, and on or towards the west by land leased to Messrs Edward Bates and Co., which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 3106 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5173 and Street or property No. 80, and are in the occupation of the said Messrs. Meghjee Punja and Co., and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Dhondo Shamrao Govind, Esquire, Attorney for the mortgagee.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, September 2, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes, and suitable for varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, China flower vases, table ornaments, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of H. COULDREY, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Bridge Road, Middle Colaba, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood square pianoforte, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, a first-rate large size cooking stove, with utensils, handsome clock, striking every half hour, &c., the property of W. SWANSEGER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowkey, (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Vimbridge and Roberts, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, oil-paintings, etc., the property of the late P. CLARKE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of September, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Laha, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Heerabai, wife of Bapujee Hormusjee Mody, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1890, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with bungalow, houses, and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Clare Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,313 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and being a portion of the land bearing Collector of Assessment Ward Nos. 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3836 (2), and street Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,2⅓A, and bounded on the east by foot-path and beyond that by Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the west and north by the property of Vullibhoy Cadurbhoy and others, and on or towards the south by the property of Mrs. Lake.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Moolji Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Solicitor for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, September 2, 1891.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
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Packing As. 4 extra.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, FANCY TABLE ORNAMENTS, HANGING AND TABLE LAMPS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. SHERIFF SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodeh House, Bridge Road, near Sassoon Dock, Colaba, the very handsome and valuable French-polished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, the property of Mr. HARRY CLARK. The same comprises sofas, with cushions, chairs, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing, washing and dining tables, teapoys, corner whatnots, wardrobes, clothes, presses, cupboards, chest of drawers, meatsafes, dumb-waiters, fancy table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, towel horses, double and single bedsteads, carpets, china matting, copper utensils, &c.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday, at Friday's quotations of 95⅝ for Consols, and 95½ for Rentes. Bar Silver was unaltered in London at 45 1-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours, and 1-16 in 4½ per cents., at £77⅞ and £76 9-16, respectively; while in New York the metal was ⅜ cent. lower at 98⅜ cents., with Exchange half a cent. down, at 4·84½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged, at 1s. 5 1-16d.

The London Goat Skin Sales opened yesterday with a limited demand. The number of Goat Skins offered is 1,120,000; and 660,000 Sheep Skins are put forward at the same sales.

The Wheat Market was firm in tone, but prices receded ½d. per cental for No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool and 1d. for White Delhi at 8s. 8d. for the former, and 8s. 4d. for the latter, Ex Quay. Linseed was firm at previous quotations, both for spot and arrival Bombay Seed.

An advance of ⅛d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid. American Cotton in Liverpool, making the rate 4 11-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-16d. higher; but East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. The Market closed firm; Surats strong; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indian. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firm, with prices rather dearer owing to the advance in Cotton.

In New York also there was a further rise of ⅛ cent. in the price of ready Mid-Uplands, at 8⅜ cents; while September Futures were 6 points higher, at 8·26 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 14,000 bales, compared with 17,000 bales (34,000 for two days) last year on the corresponding day, and 12,100 the year before.

Locally, business has been almost a blank to-day, the Wheat and Seed Markets, and virtually the Freight Market also, having been closed for a native holiday.

COTTON has been steady in tone and unchanged in value, but nothing whatever has been done for export; while the Mills have taken only 200 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 158; and 100 Western, at Rs. 155 per candy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	676	bales.
Wheat	92,713	cwts.
Linseed	10,612	"
Rapeseed	4,251	"
Poppy seed	1,966	"
Groundnuts	3,652	"
Castor seed	2,815	"

EXCHANGE has been again steady at the quotations of the last two or three days' notwithstanding the fall in Silver in New York chronicled above. Several of the Banks have been willing to sell Demand at 1s. 5 7-32d. for the mail, and at 1s. 5¼d. a little forward; but buyers have held back. A few Private Bills have been placed at 1s. 5 13-32d. for two or three mails in September, for three months' sight Credits, but very little business has been passing. The feeling at closing was steady to firm, at the following ready quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·83¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Following settling day, this market has, as usual, been quiet in tone, with little fresh business doing. Rates for Fours have, however, receded considerably, 107 15-16 having been quoted for cash, and afterwards 107⅞, with the September account, at 107 11-16; but before closing a further drop of 5-16 per cent. had taken place.

SHARES have been quite neglected to-day on all lines, and our quotations, with the exception of a decline of Rs. 25 in Luckmidas Mill Shares, are quite unchanged.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindh-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 22nd August, 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	95,000	1,82,000	5,000	2,82,000
Or per mile of railway	57	109	3	169
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	6,92,506	14,24,303	29,634	21,46,443
Total for 8 weeks.	7,87,506	16,06,303	34,634	24,28,443
Comparison				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	96,397	1,08,295	3,810	2,08,502
Per mile of Ry do.	58	65	2	125
Total to corresponding date do.	7,59,194	9,92,039	31,422	17,82,655

Increase for the week .... Rs. 73,498
Do. to date .... " 6,45,788

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for Antofa, Gusta, Iquique, and remaining offices in Chili may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.

Land lines Valparaiso to Serena still interrupted.

Telegrams for Guatemala only will be accepted at sender's risk.

Valparaiso Santiago in communication with Southern Chili—open, via Lisbon only.

Communication between Battambang and Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st September, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	8	4 p.m.	29	47
Teheran	1	11	46 a.m.	1	17
Suez	1	2	40 p.m.	0	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 1st September 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	19	..	7
" Kurrachee	..	31	..	3
" Madras	..	14	..	1

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered	72	26	57	52	54	96	53	36
Tuesday, Sept. 1	3	45	0	60	0	50	0	25
Total	75	71	58	12	55	46	53	61
Total fall to 1st September 1890	67	42	68	48	70	62	56	77
Total fall to 1st September 1889	64	86	67	85	66	33	61	59

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 31.

10 p.m. .. .. 78·5

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 1.

6 a.m. .. .. 76·1
10 a.m. .. .. 78·4
2 p.m. .. .. 78·5
4 p.m. .. .. 78·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE—August 6, at Saumarez-street, Guernsey, wife of Capt R Baillie, Indian (Bombay) Staff Corps, of a son.

HAMILTON—August 9, at Lancaster House, Palace-road, Tulse-hill, S W, wife of A S Hamilton (late of Calcutta), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ST. GEORGE—ELDRIDGE—July 28, at Irvington-on-Hudson, New York State, Col E St George, H M's Bengal Staff Corps (Retired), to Alice Lee, widow of F G Eldridge, of New York, U S A.

WATTS—HAY—August 11, at the parish church, Slough, Col. J G Watts, Indian Staff Corps, to Gertrude, daughter of late Surg J M Hay, M D, Indian Medical Service.

WISE—SHORTLAND—August 5, at All Saints', Ryde, T A Wise, M A, of Oakfield, Rugby, son of late Mr Justice Wise, of the Supreme Court, Sydney, New South Wales, to Fanny Estelle, daughter of late Maj-Gen V T Shortland, M S C.

DEATHS.

BEAUFORT—August 6, at Lewisham, Kent, Francis Beaufort, Major, Royal Artillery, No 7, Mountain Battery, Quetta, aged 39.

BISS—July 29, Webster Biss, late of the Indian Civil Service, aged 59.

DENNY—August 8, at Brighton, Marion Alice, wife of C C Denny, and daughter of late Lieut-Col Groundwater, H E I C S.

DUMBELL—August 6, from paralysis, Henry Charles Dumbell, youngest son of the late George William Dumbell, of Douglas, Isle-of-Man, aged 45.

GRIFFITHS—August 12, at Guines, near Calais, Jane, widow of Gen J G Griffiths, Royal Bombay Artillery, aged 78.

MACQUOID—August 6, at Ostend, Belgium, P M T (Pat), aged 14, and, in the attempt to save him, his brother, R T H (Tim), aged 17, sons of the late Bt-Col R K Macquoid, of H M I A.

MERRICK—July 24, at Portrush (Ireland), Col T C Merrick, late Bengal Staff Corps.

MIDWINTER—August 13, in London, William Colpoys Midwinter, Deputy Commissioner of Burmah, (U I C S), son of late Rev N Midwinter, of St Michael's, Winchester, aged 47.

MONCKTON—August 2, at Bargate, Brewood, Staffordshire, Major John Edmonstone Monckton, late of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, H E I C S, aged 74 years.

STUART—August 6, at Rugby, Georgina P Stuart, widow of the Rev H W Stuart, of the late H E I C S.

WINTER—August 6, at Simla, Rev R R Winter, M A, for thirty years Missionary at Delhi, (S P G), aged 55.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATTYE—August 26, at Calcutta, the wife of R Battye, Esq., of a daughter.

INGLIS—August 27, at the Magistrate's House, Alipur, the wife of Thomas Inglis, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

LEWIS—August 9, at Aska, Ganjam, the wife of Sergt W Lewis, of a son.

SANFORD—August 19, at Vizianagram, the wife of P M Sanford, of Bimlipatam, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KINDERSLEY—HAMILTON—August 25, at Murree, by the Rev W F Armstrong, Maitland FitzRoy Kindersley, Royal Scots Fusiliers, youngest son of E L Kindersley, Esq., of Clyffe, Dorchester, Dorset, to Constance Mary, second daughter of Colonel Hamilton, late Scottish Rifles.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1891.

THE educative influence of the Age Act, on which, among other grounds, Sir Andrew Scoble based his advocacy of that beneficent measure, has unmistakeably set in around us. Since the passing of that Act, native papers have been anxiously discussing the problem of setting their house in order. A Bengali contemporary some months ago wrote forcibly on the subject of religious reformation. A society was proposed to be started in certain quarters with the view of taking measures to re-habilitate the Hindu faith so as to adjust it to the new requirements of the times. But though the subject, which is not so easy of solution as the promoters of the scheme appear to have thought, failed to attract any more attention than was given to it by native papers in a couple of articles, it indicates the direction in which native thought has been impelled by the force of the recent legislative enactment. A spirit of inquiry is abroad. People have begun seriously to think if it is not time they began to mend their ways of living and thinking. As an illustration of this, we might refer to the movement which, we understand, has been set on foot at Ahmedabad by some Hindu gentlemen of influence and position to raise the marriageable age for girls to a reasonable limit. Circulars have been sent round with the view of gauging influential opinion on this subject, and if it is found practicable to come to a common understanding, it is, we are informed, proposed to give effect to it by stringent caste-regulations. The same desire was manifested in the prospectus of a conference held last week at Nasik of the Kayastha Prabhu community, one of the questions for discussion in which was, if or not, in view of the Age Act, it was desirable to raise the marriageable age for girls of that caste to twelve at least. About seventy members of the caste attended in that sacred and most orthodox of cities, and a resolution was passed affirming the desirability of postponing marriage until the age of twelve. A more general meeting of the Kayasths to further discuss this and other questions of social reform will be held at Thana in the Easter holidays next year. Members of the same caste are making active efforts for the furtherance of widow re-marriage. A Kayastha Prabhu, we are told, appealed pathetically some weeks ago in behalf of his widowed sister in the columns of a Poona paper. The appeal called forth the efforts of another of the same caste, who exhorted his castemen to sign a declaration announcing their approval of the re-marriage of at least such of the girls of their caste as had become widows before attaining womanhood. He further announced that on securing something like a hundred signatures to the declaration, he and his friends were ready to have a widow re-marriage performed. What has become of his appeal is not yet known. We only refer to it as another indication of the educative influence of the Age Act in encouraging the cause of social reform, and preparing the scattered force of reformers in the Hindu community for united action. An apposite illustration of the same thing was the bold stand made by Shenvi Brahmin reformers the other day against the sudden onset of orthodox opinion, and which appears to have contributed not a little to the efforts of the Kayastha Prabhus referred to above. When to all this is added the fact that the Maharaja of Jeypore and the Maharaja of Bhownagar have introduced the Age Act into their territories, the remark that Sir Andrew Scoble calculated rightly upon the educative influence of the measure he was proposing will appear needless.

Side by side with this, it is curious to note the noise made by the reactionary party in Poona. The rancorous portion of the Poona press, in their eagerness perhaps to compete with their Bengali compatriots, went on vehemently denouncing everything bearing on it the stamp of reform, until one of them had to abjectly apologize to a lady whom he was boorish enough to defame. The whole reactionary press of Poona has, in fact, been raving, and frantic efforts are being made by the party to champion orthodoxy and obstruct the cause of reform. It is interesting to know that even in these days, and in a city like Poona, people of social standing and respectability, though indeed of little education, are to be found ready with a proposal to excommunicate some educated Brahmin gentlemen who drank tea at a mission house in Poona. Amongst the number were some who have been busy, since the introduction of the Age Bill into the Council, fighting the battle of orthodoxy out of doors as sedulously as they violate it in private. As it was not, therefore, possible for the promoters of orthodoxy to put their proposal of ex-communication in that concrete form, and wreak their vengeance on the supporters of the Age Bill, who formed the majority of the guests at the tea-party, they started a movement with the view of inflicting the punishment of ex-communication on like recalcitrants in the future. The following they declared to be the planks of their platform: Prohibiting a Brahmin from eating food or drinking water defiled by the touch of a non-Brahmin; forbidding alcoholic drinks, and flesh, fish or fowl as food; interdicting foreign travel; disallowing widow re-marriage; and inhibiting social intercourse with those guilty of infringing any of the above mandates. No sooner were these articles of faith trumpeted, than there was a flutter amongst the leaders of the orthodox party, who would any day do behind the curtain what they would denounce on the platform, and to whom, therefore, this unexpected move in the camp under their supposed lead must have caused no small alarm and anxiety. With a view, it appears, to make their position comfortable, these leaders hastened to propose to their supposed followers what they thought should be the right basis of action. The original proposers of the scheme of ex-communication are, we learn, going about from door to door collecting signatures of those of their persuasion. A vernacular organ of reform in Poona has been, we are told, exposing the hollowness and unwisdom of this retrograde movement, and boldly pushing forward the claims of reform. The so-called leaders of orthodoxy have been unveiled and placed by the Poona paper in their real form before the public. The people may be loth to part with their aid, but it seems they are beginning to see that they cannot safely rely on their guidance any longer. To add to this confusion, the priests are said to be belabouring men of their own order for associating with the supporters of the Age Act in religious matters. Every such guilty head is being subjected to a penance and fined. A local native contemporary, commenting some days ago on this ferment in Poona, remarked that it was a most deplorable state to be in. "Nothing short of a revolution," he observed, "will set right this confusion. We are afraid our nation must pass through a severe ordeal before our national faith is set firm on a reasonable basis."

To by-standers all this means progress. When once the forces of national upheaval begin to operate, they operate in a series of actions and reactions, so that the motion of the public mind may be likened to that of the sea when the tide is rising. "Each successive wave," to borrow Macaulay's language, "rushes forward, breaks, and rolls back; but the great flood is steadily coming in. A person who looked on the waters only for a moment might fancy that they were retiring, or that they obeyed no fixed law, but were rushing capriciously to and fro. But when he keeps his eye on them for a quarter of an hour, and sees one land-mark disappear after another, it is impossible for him to doubt of the general direction in which the ocean is moved." Just such has been the course of events in this country since the influences of western education began to operate. Those who understand the wave of Poona reaction in its true light will not mistake it for a general ebb. They will see that it is but that recoil which regularly follows every advance, and will with confidence look forward to its being submerged beneath a mightier volume of reforming opinion.

THE public must by this time have become tired of Mr. Holt Hallett, and we can imagine that the Demographic Section of the Congress of Hygiene yawned as it listened the other day to the repetition of his familiar fallacies about Indian factory life. But he is an obstinate man, and no sooner has one set of his misrepresentations been disposed of than he comes forward with another, ready to start the whole controversy again from the beginning. Amongst his latest efforts is an answer which the *Times* permits him to make to Sir George Campbell's onslaught upon the assumption that "all sorts of terrible abominations go on in Indian factories." He justifies the assumption in the first place by a reference to the abominations, as he calls them, which have been reported concerning some of the cotton presses and ginning mills in Khandeish. If the English public, the majority of whom have no idea what a cotton press or a gin is, can be trusted to believe that all this applies to the Indian factory system as a whole, Mr. Holt Hallett will get something for his pains. Anyhow, an accurate disputant would have acknowledged the fact that even if the Khandeish cotton presses and ginning mills were as bad as they were said to have been in 1884, they have since been brought under a law which will make it henceforth impossible for anything of the kind to occur again. And herein lies the besetting sin of Mr. Holt Hallett's controversy. Throughout his argument he treats the new Act as though it had never been passed or thought of, as though we were at the beginning of the enquiry instead of at the end of it. As to his distortion of the obvious meaning of the documents from which he quotes, two examples will suffice. Thus he says that witnesses examined in Bombay and Cawnpore proved that it was the general rule for "all children" under twelve to be certified as above that age, so that they might be employed as full timers. The Commission themselves said "hundreds" between nine and twelve were so employed, the explanation being that it is impossible to guess with accuracy the age of any child who may be over ten and under thirteen. Then again, as an instance of "what may be expected in the same direction"—the provisions of the new Act being entirely ignored in his forecast—he quotes certain passages from the Commissioner's report in which, by way of showing the undesirability of establishing a "young persons" category of workers from twelve to fourteen years of age, it is argued that if young persons are recognized as a separate class of protected persons, and their hours limited to, say, 10, this class will, as far as the factories that do not work on the shift system are concerned, cease to exist. "What will happen will be that children and young persons of 11, 12, and 13 years of age will either be passed as over 14 and worked as adults, or the 10 hours of work for young persons will, on some pretext or another, be extended to the full time for which the machine is running." Now it is characteristic of Mr. Holt Hallett's controversial ethics that he entirely ignores the fact that the Act creates no "young persons" category, the children's age having been raised to fourteen, so that the suppositions of the Commissioner as to what would happen if such a category were created are entirely beside the mark. One more illustration will suffice. Every male hand over fourteen years of age, he says, who gave evidence before the Commission begged that the limits of the working day might be fixed. Let us see what the Commissioners say on this subject:—"In regard to the question, 'do the mill operatives desire that a general working day shall be fixed by law?' we would reply that taking the evidence obtained by us as a whole the operatives desire that the present working day—daylight to dusk should be continued. Some intelligent mill hands have, no doubt, expressed a desire to have fixed hours, but others, and these are the poorer operatives, object very decidedly to any alteration in the present rate, which is likely to reduce their wages." Here we may leave Mr. Holt Hallett for the present, referring our readers to Dr. Bahadurjee's answer to his paper at the Hygienic Congress, the first portion of which we print in another column.

THERE is more than one point in the excise administration report of the Central Provinces which will provoke criticism. It would be well, to begin with, if the authorities had been more explicit in their account of the way in which the country liquor farm system has worked under the new arrangement, which substitutes a three years' contract, on a tender, for annual leases bidden for at auction. We note, too, that in the Central Provinces, as in Bombay, there are influences at work to the discouragement of the comparatively non-intoxicating toddy. Contractors who hold spirit licences buy up the toddy shops, close them, and so compel toddy drinkers to resort to country spirit. An excise system in England which in the same way forced the beer drinker to become a spirit drinker, would be held to be inimical to public morals, and the practice ought not to be tolerated by the Central Provinces Government. The most noteworthy thing mentioned in the report is the closing of all drug shops to the consumption of opium and ganja on the premises, a measure which no one will regret. The district reports give some interesting particulars as to the way in which the principle of local option was in a modified way applied to the location of liquor shops. In many districts, where the local option exotic has not yet appeared, public opinion had absolutely nothing to say on the subject. At any rate if it complained its complaints did not reach official ears. But when the people complained, and the officials heard them, all that was asked for seems to have been done. In one district the only complaint was made by some Baptist Missionaries, who made it a grievance that there was a drinking shop near their Chapel. The fact that the grog-shop was there first does not seem to have embarrassed the Missionaries, and the authorities, who cannot altogether forget the old belief that possession is nine points of the law, are taking time to consider whether the liquor seller or the Missionaries shall give way. If the Missionaries win, a most effective way of carrying on the war against the liquor sellers will be made available, for it will henceforth be necessary only to build a chapel by the side of a grog-shop in order to abolish the latter. Elsewhere public opinion has been brought to bear upon "the trade" with more directness. In Raipur, Bilaspur, and Nagpur the railway authorities have intervened, and with effect. In Chanda, where three out stills were objected to by the inhabitants, the desires of the public were complied with in every case. In Nagpur the only representation from the public was for the removal of a liquor-shop which was placed near a school. The Municipal Committee at Nagpur made four suggestions, which were all complied with, and elsewhere the Municipal Committees were consulted as to the location of liquor shops. Taking the Provinces as a whole, there seems to have been every disposition on the part of the authorities to find out and give effect to the wishes of the inhabitants in this matter. Read in connection with similar information which was conveyed in the Bombay Abkari administration report a few months ago, the Central Provinces report reveals a hitherto unaccustomed desire to let it be known that public opinion is consulted in regard to the location and number of drinking houses. We have been assured that this is no new thing—that the authorities always have had regard to the wishes of the inhabitants in the matter. This may be so, but it is a remarkable thing that until Mr. Caine awakened public interest in abkari matters, and the House of Commons' vote provoked the Secretary of State to commend the principle of a modified local option to the authorities here, the Abkari reports maintained consistent silence on the subject.

FOR some months past the papers at home—more particularly the so-called society papers—have been exercising themselves as to the immediate future of Prince George of Wales. H. R. H. has commanded torpedo-boats, and on larger vessels has proved himself a capable Lieutenant. His speedy promotion has been repeatedly foretold, and it is fully recognised by the service that by virtue of his rank Prince George must sooner or later supersede them, and become an Admiral long before the midshipmen of his years have attained the rank of commander. But the young prince, like his uncle the Duke of Edinburgh, fully recognises the absurdity and the ulterior inconvenience of such an arrangement. The rapid advancement of the latter will render necessary his retirement at an age when he might best fill the position he has attained, and Prince George is said to be anxious to avoid a similar fate. When the last mail left, his name was freely mentioned in connection with the command of the Royal Yacht Osborne, practically, if not wholly, a sinecure. The *Daily Telegraph* of the 12th ultimo declared the statement to be absolutely devoid of foundation. Yet if we are to believe Reuter, Prince George has been offered and declined the command of the Osborne. Our contemporary was enabled to announce that his reported desire to see further active service was accurate, and that there was no reason to doubt it would in due time be gratified. Another contemporary gave prominence to the probability that he would serve for some time as second-in-command of one of our largest battle-ships, and this speculation seems to have been nearer the mark. The Anson, to which Prince George has been appointed, is one of the largest armoured battle-ships in the British Navy. She is a steel barbette ship of the same (Admiral) class, and similar in construction to the Howe, Camperdown and Rodney. She is of ten thousand tons displacement, with engines of 11,500 indicated horse-power capable of propelling her at the rate of over seventeen knots an hour. Her side armour is eighteen inches in thickness, and she is armed with four 66-ton and six 4½-ton guns. Her complement of men is 520, than which number only the Raleigh of all the vessels now in commission carries more. She was commissioned in 1889 at Portsmouth, under command of Captain B. Clark, and is now in the Channel Squadron flying the flag of Rear Admiral Loftus F. Jones. It is therefore an important command to which Prince George has been posted.

THE s. s. Rohilla, with the incoming mails, may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 10 p.m. on Sunday, 6th instant.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

It is reported that Prince George of Wales has been appointed to the command of H. M. S. Anson having refused the command of the Royal Yacht Osborne, preferring active service.

GOOD-SERVICE PENSION FOR A BOMBAY OFFICER.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

It is officially announced that a good-service pension has been conferred on Colonel Anderson, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CIVIL WAR IN CHILI.

The settlement of the Civil War in Chili has strengthened the revival in the Stock Exchange.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

APPOINTMENT OF A TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

VALPARAISO, AUG. 31.

General Baquedano, of the Congressionist Army, has been appointed to act temporarily as President of Chili.

The army of ex-President Balmaceda has generally given in its adherence to the Congressionists, except at Coquimbo.

Several of the leading officials in President Balmaceda's Government having been shot summarily, the Admirals of the foreign war vessels at Valparaiso, with whom a number of ex-Ministers have taken refuge, refuse to surrender them to the Congressionists without a guarantee that they will be given a fair trial.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 1.

The s. s. Rohilla, with the English mails of the 21st ultimo, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

MEMORIAL TO MR. QUINTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 1.

A monument of a simple character is to be erected by Government over the grave of Mr. Quinton and his companions at Manipur. In the Cathedral at Calcutta a tablet will also be placed to their memory.

THE MANIPUR RAJASHIP.

Within the next fortnight the succession to the Rajaship of Manipur will be settled, enquiries having been instituted as to the eligible members of the collateral branches of the former ruling family.

OFFICIAL COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE TRADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 1.

The Madras press is again taking up the subject of official interference with private trade as experienced in the Lawrence Asylum Press, which is again adding machinery to its plant. The *Mail* points out that no reply has yet been received by the local printers who memorialised the Madras Government fifteen months ago, backed by a protest of the Trades Association.

CONGRESS MEETING AT MEERUT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, SEPT. 1.

Pandit Ajudhianath Madanmohan Malaviya addressed a public meeting at the Meerut Association Hall last evening. Babu Raghubir Saran Das occupied the chair. The Pandit said it was wrong to say that Government was hostile to the Congress. As one among numerous proofs, he referred to recent letters of the Viceroy on the subject, which demonstrated the hollowness of objections based on the supposed conflict of Hindu and Mahomedan interests, and showed that the chances of success were in every way encouraging. Over Rs. 400 was subscribed, and the proceedings terminated with cheers for the Queen-Empress.

THE ANTI-OPIUM ALLIANCE MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT 1.

A crowded, well sustained, and enthusiastic public meeting on the anti-opium question, attended by hundreds of leading Hindus, was held to-night in the Joshi Hall, Poona City, and it was unanimously decided to form a branch of the Bombay Anti-opium Alliance. Rao Bahadur Gopal Hari Deshmuk presided.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here the day before yesterday (evening).

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here three days ago (evening).

PENANG, SEPT. 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Pandora, from Hongkong, left this for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 1.

The mail steamer Oceana from Australia and the Peninsular from China have arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats strong.

Good Dhollera 3¼

The Manchester Market has been firm and rather dearer owing to cotton.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 5 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¼
4½ per cent. "	76 9-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	45 1-16

THE Bombay Philharmonic Society were unfortunate in fixing on last evening for their Concert, for the rain kept pouring in a way that caused many to forego the pleasure of appearing at the Town Hall. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that even some members of the Society were absent from their places on the platform, the rendering of "The Ancient Mariner" was musically a great success. The choruses went with precision and spirit, and the solos, one and all, were sung with much taste and expression. An account of the concert will appear in our next issue.

THE members of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association will to-day hold their bi-monthly conversazione at Mrs. Branson's bungalow for the last time before that lady's departure for England. It is hoped, writes the Secretary, that members will make a point of being present to show their appreciation of Mrs. Branson's great kindness.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON AUG. 14.

GENERAL BOOTH has arrived in Africa this week. In his absence, I fear, the Salvation Army will droop and languish. It has always seemed to me that the great cause of the success which the Army has received, of its maintenance and endurance, is that it was started, is governed, and is kept together entirely by that very curious force which is variously called enthusiasm, animal magnetism, mesmerism, or force of character. The Army is mesmerized by its General. He imposes upon them his will. He makes them think and act as he commands. He will bear no freedom of thought, no questioning: all is to be simple obedience. Discipline however there is none, except that those who can no longer obey must go. There are no vows; there are no rules. The history of the Franciscan monks—Professor Huxley was the first clearly to see and to point out the parallel—is the only thing in history which can compare with the Salvation Army. But the Professor, I think, under-estimates the power—the magnetic and irresistible power—of enthusiasm. Any one who has attended great meetings of the Army must recognise their knowledge of the great art of kindling enthusiasm. It is by this power that they may succeed where the Church has failed. As for the objections that the work is to be accompanied by some form of Christianity, that, to my mind, matters nothing. So long as a man can be turned from crime, vice, and laziness to honest work, it matters little whether he is a sober Anglican or a "Corybantic Christian"—excellent definition of the Army! The General mesmerizes his officers, the officers mesmerize the rank and file, all together mesmerize those of the "submerged" who are capable of feeling the soft influence of sympathy.

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And there is another thing to note which the opponents of the General have passed over. It is the personal service that he enlists everywhere. Personal service is the note of the day. Formerly the cheque-book opened the gates of heaven and filled the coffers of the alms distributor. Now it is perceived that personal service is far more efficacious. Man cannot raise his brother by a machinery of parish and curate and district visitor. These are only useful in collecting the facts. Personal service—personal service—is wanted. Hence the settlements that are springing up—Toynbee Hall, Oxford House, University Hall, and half-a-dozen others. Booth's army is another and a much larger illustration of this principle. The Salvation lasses give themselves to the work, and they do their work fearlessly. "Yesterday," I was told by one who has recently been carrying on a little independent research, "I saw a man and woman, both of the worst type conceivable, coming out of a public-house drunk. To them stepped up two Salvation lasses, slips of girls. 'Come along, my dear,' one said to the woman; and 'Come along, my friend,' the other said to the man. 'Barricks is the place,' and marched them off, unresisting, to barracks. When the founder of such a sect dies, it is like the cessation of work by the dynamo. All the electric lights go out at once; there is an end of the mesmerism; the central force has gone. The doctrines may remain; he may leave behind him a great body of disciples forced to keep up the Church by every motive of self-respect, self-interest, and enthusiasm. But the central force is gone. Compare Wesleyanism fifty years after his death with the church of Wesley himself. Crystallization sets in when you write down a creed. The Salvation Army has no creed, and while the General lasts there will be none. Afterwards, who can say what may happen? For my own part, as I fully expect an outbreak of religious wars, some time or other, compared with which the mere wars of nations will be mild, I cannot but look on the Salvation Army as a possible auxiliary with the Wesleyans and other Nonconformists and the Freemasons, on the side on which I hope that my grandchildren will be fighting. It will break out in their time most likely. In other words, if one may be allowed to express an opinion without offence to those who think otherwise, I find in General Booth's legions a humble but widely-spread demonstration against authority. Let us think rightly or let us think wrongly, but let us think by the light of whatever reason has been vouchsafed to us.

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ONE can go to church by telephone. Very good indeed. Now there will be no excuse. A bad cold, a headache, fatigue, will no longer serve. The telephone can be turned on, and an anxious wife will probably sit with the patient husband, and make sure that he loses nothing of the sermon. How much better than to be reading a novel while the wife and family have all gone off to service! This development of the telephone opens up many other interesting lines of departure. For instance, a member of Parliament may now not only assist at a debate in the smoking-room of his club, or even his own bed-room, but he may take part in it. The prospect brings new terrors to the political life. Fancy never being able to get away from your duties! Fancy never being able to escape the awful voice of Mr. Bletherer!

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HERE is a practical development of the invention which I present to everybody. If there is one terror more than another which makes life a burden to many, especially to ladies living in the country, it is the dread of burglars. Bolts and bars are of no avail. The little dog is bright, but he may be poisoned. Every night the inmates of the house lie down in terror; most nights they wake up in an agony. Now I propose that the telephone should be laid on from the bed-room to the police station, with the understanding that if the police are called needlessly, a certain fine shall be inflicted. With what safety, with what lightness of heart, would the most maidenly of elderly ladies lie down to rest with the mouthpiece of the telephone within reach of her lips!

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I ONCE knew two ladies who lived together and were horribly afraid of burglars. One evening one of them went upstairs in search of something. While she was in the room looking for what she wanted in the dark, her sister came up, too, for something else. First sister hearing a noise in the room concluded it was burglars. She instantly, and with great presence of mind, crept under the bed. Second sister, hearing a noise also in the room, also concluded it was burglars, and with equal presence of mind bundled under the bed. Both say, now, that they went under the bed in search of the burglar. Their nephews and nieces, who have expectations, do not dare to question the motive of this courageous act. Under the bed, however, their heads bumped. When the servant rushed upstairs with a candle, she found both ladies "gone off." They were, indeed, invisible but for their feet, which stuck out. Now suppose they had had a telephone. I think I have made out a case.

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ONE reads that a "rain-maker" in Ohio has been making quantities of rain. It is said that he fires cannons, or in some way makes a noise: but, perhaps, that is not his method. Whatever it is, one would seriously advise that rain-maker to keep himself and his machinery out of England, for of rain we have enough, and more than enough. Finer weather is what we want and are always wanting. We get it, generally, when it is of no use to anybody—after the harvest—after the holidays—after the haying—after the hopping. Such a thing as a really fine long summer is spoken of by a few gray-bearded tottering elders. When did we have it last?

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THE Authors' Society is advocating the foundation of an Authors' Club, of which one already exists in New York. There is no literary club in existence at all in London, which is strange, considering how vast are now the interests of literature. Many literary men are in the Athenæum; many in the Saville; many in the Arts; a few in the Carrick; some in the Savage. There is no club where all the members must belong in some way to the literary life. People imagine that such a club would consist wholly of novelists, or of such dependent, unhappy, penniless persons who have made a trade of letters without having any of the qualifications necessary for success. Not at all. The latter class will be excluded by reason of poverty; they will not be able to pay the subscriptions. Consider, however. In every profession there are men who are distinctly literary. There is the physician who writes treatises; the architect who writes monograms; the barrister who writes law books; the clergyman who publishes his sermons; the learned professor who writes histories, and essays, and criticisms; the schoolmaster who writes educational books. There are the leader writers. There are the men who contribute papers to the magazines. There is the merchant who makes letters his relaxation and his joy. These, in addition to the novelists, and the dramatists, and the poets. I believe that the club, if properly managed, will become a great success. It should be, from the outset, a "swagger" club, well appointed, with new departures. A club of cheerfulness; a club without cliques; a club where everybody knows everybody else; a club to be envied and talked about. I hope we may live to talk a good deal about it.

A RIDE FROM BOMBAY TO POONA.

CONSIDERING that the journey to Poona by rail usually takes six hours, by some trains more, people were rather inclined to discredit the news, on first hearing them, that a sporting horseman had ridden on pony-back from Bombay to Poona in nine and a half hours, or, including stoppages by the way, eleven hours. Yet such is the case, Mr. D. J. Tata, a Parsee gentleman well known in Bombay, having accomplished that feat on Thursday last. There is the record of a military officer, many years ago, attempting a ride against time from Poona to Bombay, and accomplishing it in a very short time, considerably less indeed than Mr. Tata. But then that was a ride in which the horseman simply leapt at the different stages from one horse to another, and sped on his way without any delay, while the road when it was not quite level lay down-hill. Mr. Tata, on the contrary, had one or two stages, which were necessarily slow, owing to the steep hills he had to climb, as he told our representative who called upon him to have the story of his exciting ride on his return to Bombay, and the ponies provided for him in some instances were none of the best nor fastest. Those who have had much experience of the Matheran tattoo will understand what that means. Besides, Mr. Tata was not attempting what one would call a feat. It was simply a trial to give him an idea of how long the journey might take should he in the future think of making, in earnest, a ride against time between the two cities; and when we proceed to explain how the present journey was accomplished, it is not going too far to say he will be able to considerably reduce the time if he again makes the attempt.

For several weeks before, Mr. Tata undertook occasional short rides along the route to make himself acquainted with the road, and in order that he might be able to divide it into proper stages. The next thing he had to do was to engage a tattoowalla from Matheran to provide him with ponies, and also to have them ready at the various places on the day of the ride. Four of these ponies Mr. Tata selected himself, but the remaining eight—the journey of 106 miles having been divided into twelve stages—were chosen by the tattoo man himself, and it may therefore be guessed Mr. Tata had one or two very unsatisfactory stages, losing time through animals that would not go. The following table shows the different places where horses were changed, the time it took to cover the ground between each halting-place, and the hours of arrival at and departure from each stage:—

	Arrival.	Departure.
Chinchpoogly	...	4-40
Government House North Gate.	...	4-50
Coorla	5-25	5-30
Thanna	6-15	6-30
Dahisar	7-25	7-30
Panwell	8-30	8-45
Chowk	9-48	9-51
Khapoli	10-35	10-47
Toll-gate Ghat........................	11-12	11-15
Lanowlee	11-37	11-41
Khadkale	12-43	12-50
Khindi	1-45	1-52
Chinchwadi........................	3-10	3-20
Kirkee	3-45	...

The average distance between each stage was about nine miles, although the road between Khapoli and Lanowlee, which was only 8½ miles, was divided into two stages, owing to the steepness and roughness of the ascent.

Starting at 4-45 on the morning of Thursday last from Chinchpoogly, progress was slow at first owing to the procession of carts in the street, but after passing Government House North Gate Mr. Tata got away at a brisk canter, keeping up the pace as far as Coorla. There he got across a pony which seemed fresh and eager to go. Mr. Tata accordingly gave him rein, and let him go as he pleased, making a quick run to Thanna. Much time was as a matter of course lost between Khapoli and Lanowlee for the reason already mentioned, as again between Khindi and Chinchwadi, where he got a pony that would not go, despite spur and whip which were freely used. The above table will show it took a long time to accomplish that distance—half an hour more indeed than it ought to have done. Kirkee was reached at a quarter to four in the afternoon, exactly eleven hours after setting off from Chinchpoogly in the morning; but allowing an hour and a half for stoppages, Mr. Tata was nine hours and a half in the saddle, a performance upon which he is to be congratulated, and which it is to be hoped he will beat on a future occasion when he will make a careful selection of his ponies for himself.

THE ROMANCE OF A DIAMOND OF GREAT PRICE.

THE Secunderabad correspondent of an up-country paper is responsible for the story of a Cape diamond. The Mr. Jacob whose name is mentioned is perhaps best known to fame as the Mr. Isaacs of Mr. Marion Crawford's novel of that name. The connoisseur of diamonds will be able to appreciate the full value of the gem here in question when he remembers that the Kohinur is valued at £250,000—only about two thirds of the forty-six lakhs at which Mr. Jacob estimated the money value of this new Stone of Destiny. Here is the story as the correspondent tells it:—

The story of a hitherto insignificant diamond will doubtless furnish a few minutes interesting reading outside the narrow limits of Hyderabad. It is in every mouth locally. The diamond is a large unchristened Cape one. Having been described in glowing terms to the Nizam by Mr. Jacob, the well-known jeweller of Northern India, His Highness the Nizam decided upon purchasing it for forty-six lakhs of rupees! Mark the price. The diamond was sent for from England some months ago. But before the precious gem arrived in India, His Highness was induced to deposit twenty-three lakhs in the Chartered Mercantile Bank in Calcutta in part payment of the purchase. The diamond was brought to Hyderabad in due course and made over to the Nizam, and nothing outside the precincts of the place was known either of the diamond or the purchase. But time reveals all things, and it revealed Mr. Jacob's successful bargain and the Nizam's readiness to patronize him. As was to be expected, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick waxed very wrath at the idea of twenty-three lakhs of rupees being swept out of the State treasury at a time when the money could be more judiciously expended in averting the threats of famine in the country. So he politely requested the Nizam to resist the allurement of the gem and get back the enormous sum. His Highness, ever ready to accept good counsel from the Resident, promptly returned the diamond to Mr. Jacob, and demanded the return of the twenty-three lakhs. Now comes the rub. Mr. Jacob, so the story runs, replied that he was prepared to refund the money provided he got back some seven lakhs or so which he was forced to spend before he could effect the sale of the gem to the Nizam. This has naturally led to some ugly complications. The Nizam's Government have, however, filed a suit in the High Court at Calcutta against Mr. Jacob for the recovery of the twenty-three lakhs which was deposited as part payment for the now famous diamond. The matter will not terminate in the Calcutta High Court, though it is now before the Government of India and will be questioned in Parliament before long.

We hear that the opinion of eminent Bombay counsel has been taken as to the practicability of recovering the deposit of twenty-three lakhs in the bank mentioned.

The *France Militaire* informs us that M. Giffard is at the present time studying the application of his system of liquified gas—which, as our readers are aware, has so far only been tentatively used for fowling pieces—to military rifles. Our contemporary is bold enough to prophesy that this will be the arm of the future.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT POONA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 1.

THE annual exhibition of the industrial work of soldiers was opened this evening by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Greaves, in the Soldiers' Institute. The first of these exhibitions was opened in 1866, and since that time the exhibition has been held from year to year with varying success. Last year the number of entries was 951, being 185 exhibits by men, 29 by women, and 91 by children, whilst this year the entries were increased to 1,037, being 180 by men, 89 by women, and 87 by children. The increase, it will be seen, was solely in the women's sections, those of the men, for whom the exhibition was particularly organised, having decreased by 5 entries. Generally speaking, the class of work exhibited was hardly up to the high standard that characterised the display during the residence of H. H. the Duke of Connaught, but still much energy, skill, and ingenuity is shown by many of the exhibitors. The leather and saddlery class was generally considered to be the one in which the entries throughout showed considerable skill and efficiency. The first prize in this class was taken by Mochee Lingoo Luxmon, R. H. A., for a double set of harness, which was an excellent specimen of work in leather. Carpenters' and coopers' work was also very good, and the 1st prize of Rs. 50 was carried off by Havildar Ravjee Sootar, of the 28th Pioneers, for a beautifully finished chest-of-drawers. The works of Bombardier Wheeler Smith, R. H. A., a pair of splendid carriage wheels, for which he took the second prize, were also worthy of every praise for their strength and finish. In class II, cabinet and joiners' work, the 1st prize fell to Lance-Corporals Hall and Yardley for an excellent chiffonier and book case, whilst Private Dhondi Sawant, of the 25th Infantry, took the second for a well-finished piece of work in the shape of a teapoy and photo box. Armourer Sergeant Evans, Lancashire Fusiliers, was successful in the fancy wood work class, and secured the first prize of Rs. 20, for an elaborately worked match box. Havildar Raoji Sootar's boot trees were second and were considered to be excellent specimens of carving, whilst the work in the class generally was well up to the average. Portable furniture showed very skilful workmanship, and the design and execution were well worth every praise. Havildar Raoji Sootar of the Pioneers carried off the first prize for three separate articles of furniture, all of which were particularly good. The chairs were all worthy of notice, those by Limibajee Israils, 10th N. I., Dhurum Sing, 5th N. I., Private Church, K. O. Yorks, and Eusof Khan in particular. In ironmongery Havildars Martand and Bhawani Lohar, of the Pioneers, was noticeable, but the entries in this class were very few. In cutlery and highly finished steel, Sowar Wali Mahomed took the first prize for lamps and were first class specimens of workmanship. The work of Farrier Sergeant Towns, a case of horse-shoes, was also worthy of praise and well deserved the second prize. The printing, drawing, etching displayed by Corporal Ryder are decidedly good and worthy to be placed at the head of the class. In plans, maps, and designs the work of the native surveyors was generally good, and particularly that of Lance Naick Budh Sing. The judges considered that the surveys of Lance Corporal Ryder were what were required from the soldier reconnoitres. The work of the ladies was in many cases beautiful and original, Mrs. West, Mrs. Haynes, Mrs Riketts coming in for prizes and especial commendation. Class 23 for machinery, models and scientific apparatus was fairly well filled. Private Brace took the first prize, a splendid model of a steam-engine, which for correctness of detail and finish of workmanship could hardly have been beaten. Pioneer Gillon took the second prize for a filter that was generally considered to be worthy of trial on a large scale. Corporal Caplin was third for a capital model of a steam-engine, and Corporal Eaton, a lamp for taking ranges by night, were considered worthy of the fourth prize. The needle work by children at Regimental Schools was also deserving of great praise. An exhibit worthy of notice is an electric punka invented by Lieutenant-Colonel James. The punka consists of three fans revolving within a kind of box, on the top of which is a lid which acts as a deflector and can be so placed as to throw a breeze at any desired angle. The fan is worked by an electric motor at a speed of about 190 revolutions a minute, and the motor is fed by two four-cell Daniel's batteries. It is perfectly silent and the breeze that is poured upon a person is continuous and delightfully cool. The beauty of the invention is that the punka case is only 18 inches wide and is so constructed that it can with ease be removed to any part of a room or house without the slightest trouble. It will hang within a mosquito curtain, can be placed on a writing desk suspended over a chair, and in fact it can be moved as readily as a person can change his seat, or position. Besides being a punka it takes the character of Goldsmith's chest-of-drawers. There is attached to it an electric bell with a long silken cord by which one can rouse a whole neighbourhood simply by moving a finger; there is a clock also attached to it to warn you of the hour, a thermometer to indicate the temperature, and a small electric light sufficient to illuminate a room. The light is set glaring simply by turning a switch. Altogether it is a most wonderful combination, and Colonel James deserves the highest praise for his ingenuity and skill. Arrangements have been made that similar punkas may be obtained from Messrs. Volkart Bros of Bombay. A word of praise is also due to Captain Tallents for his painting exhibits, which are beautifully executed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was received at the Institute by a guard-of-honour of one hundred rank and file of the Lancashire Fusiliers and a large gathering of officers of the station. In declaring the Exhibition open, Sir George Greaves said: A year has passed away very quickly, and we have again come to the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, the twenty-fifth held in Poona. I am glad to be able to say there is no falling-off. The number of exhibitors is slightly smaller, but there has been a sensible increase in exhibits. I alluded last year to the small amount of leisure soldiers had at their disposal in these times, but there is nothing truer than that anyone can find time for anything he really wants to do, and looking to the fact that in these lamentable but inevitable short service days our best friends—the rank and file of the British Army—are so quickly thrown on their own resources on their small reserve pay, that it is all-important that they should be able to enter into the competition for livelihood against their most worthy but less patriotic and milder neighbours in the trades in which they were originally brought up, all the more so because these milder and stay-at-home individuals have not suffered from wounds, fevers, or other pleasures of active service in malarious climates; but even supposing that our soldiers have not learnt any trade before they enlisted, there is all the more reason for helping them to one before leaving it, and commanding officers should therefore encourage their men to work in their leisure hours, say, in the dull hours of the evening, and should teach them things which will be useful to them in after-life. These remarks, of course, refer to British troops. Native troops have special advantages, in that they can serve on, and it is most gratifying to see how keenly they enter into these exhibitions. The improvement in their work is making rapid progress, and looking to the excellent work turned out by natives now, it is quite safe to predict that, in a few years time, hardly anything will be imported from England of kinds here exhibited, such as harness, saddlery, carriages, building, furniture, etc. To the undefatigable Secretary, Major Rainsford and the ladies and gentlemen, especially the ladies Mrs. Cuningham, Mrs. Stopford and Mrs. Newham-Smith, who kindly undertook the hard work of judging, our best thanks are due, as also to the Steam-ship and Railway Companies for carrying the exhibits at reduced charges. It only remains for me to express the regret I feel, in which I am sure you all share, that we have not their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris present to-day. May their carriages run smoothly.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After reading the interesting account given in a late issue of the *Bombay Gazette* under the heading "Primary Education in Bombay," I make some observations on the questions which have to be dealt with. The necessity of placing Primary Education on a proper footing is only beginning to be recognised. Few understand it in all its aspects and from all points of view. It will be no mean service to the cause, if persons, who have thought over the subject seriously, submit their views and suggestions.

The difference of opinion between the Government and the Corporation regarding the monetary responsibility of contributing towards the permanent School Fund will doubtless be arranged. Whatever decision may be arrived at in that connection, it is an undisputed fact that the present buildings, which were never meant for schools, are utterely unsuitable for the purpose, and that new buildings will have to be provided for municipal primary schools in Bombay. The Corporation has refused to take over the Sir Manguldas Nathoobhoy Gujrati Girls' school which is largely endowed. The Government did not refuse the donation but gladly accepted it, as it gave one school at least free for the purposes of education. It is to be hoped that the Corporation will not similarly slight the offer of Government to share the cost of construction of buildings for primary schools. As it is not certain that the Government may always be of its present mind, it would be as well to act promptly in the matter. It is not, however, possible that the City Fathers who take measures to protect the citizens and their property from fire and other accidents will—now that they are fully aware of the evil—allow their "most precious possessions" to die premature deaths, their most tender years being passed in over-crowded and ill-ventilated school-houses.

Where is the money to come from to provide more than fifty schools all at once with decent accommodation? It could be found by raising a loan for the purpose at 5 per cent. What is needed is a good beginning; the utilisation of the Bhuleshwar market by placing four schools on an upper floor is a step in the right direction. If on an average two schools are accommodated in one building, and three such buildings are erected every year, it will still take, under favourable circumstances, not less than eight long years to complete the task. Cannot some of the millionaires of Bombay, who spend large sums of money on other charitable purposes, come forward with generous contributions towards this noble object, and help in supplying the necessary buildings within, say, the next four years? There are already upwards of sixty donations to the University of Bombay. Those who will now take the lead in providing sites and buildings for Primary Schools will confer a boon by no means insignificant upon the children of this city.

As to the selection of sites, some difficulty will be experienced in securing cheap and suitable plots of ground, as schools cannot conveniently be removed for the populous centres where they are now situated. In thickly populated localities old and decayed houses or chawls may be purchased and pulled down, to make room for new school-houses. In Bombay, where it is necessary to economize space, houses with two or more floors are to be preferred to buildings with the ground floor only. The rooms should be sufficiently large to accommodate the maximum number of boys allowed to be taught by one teacher. It is needless to add that proper arrangements for light and ventilation, so essential to the health of the children, can only be carried out when there is a compound which will not only serve the pupils as a play-ground but will also keep them aloof from the noise and filth of the street and neighbourhood. Accommodation in other respects will also have to be supplied.

To turn to the subject of teachers, it is really a mystery how those of them who get but ten rupees a month manage to keep body and soul together within their limited income in a town like Bombay, where living is most expensive. Your correspondent's picture of the trembling teacher is very amusing and instructive. They think that the deputy inspectors your correspondent says, can "make and unmake," "raise and ruin," "please and serve." Is this the case? The Government Deputies, whether in Bombay or in the mofussil, have, I always understood, to strictly follow Departmental Codes under the immediate supervision of the Educational Inspector. If my information is correct, the Bombay Deputies have been, since the transfer of schools, exercising the same powers as before and under the same codes—the only difference being that they now work under the Joint Schools Committee in place of the Educational Inspector. The codes ought to put "despotism" out of the possibilities.

Well, is the miserable condition of hired school-houses and lowly paid school-masters due to any indifference on the part of the citizens of Bombay or on that of the Educational authorities, or is it due to some inherent defect in the system itself? The same system works very well in the mofussil, under the same authorities, and there is no reason why the result should be otherwise in Bombay—if the means be forthcoming to rebuild the schools and improve the status of the teachers. The cause of the unsatisfactory state of things is want of means. It is sincerely to be hoped that under the newly constituted body, the Joint School Committee, the teachers will get decent salaries and the children decent accommodation.

August, 27. BOMBAY CITIZEN.

ARCHBISHOP PORTER'S LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to correct a line in the statement of the *Athenaeum*, quoted in your issue of yesterday's date anent "Archbishop Porter's letters." That paper says that in 1718 the Archbishop of Goa and the Jesuits were banished from Bombay for aiding the Portuguese against the English! Now, any one who knows geography or has seen a map of India, and knowing how far Goa is from Bombay and under whose sway or dominion, I am sure would not attempt to mislead the public by committing such a glaring mistake. To say that the Archbishop of Goa was banished from Bombay by the English amounts to saying that the Prelate was in Bombay under the English Government and not at Goa under the Portuguese. It is evident, therefore, that the *Athenaeum* ignores the fact that, ever since the Portuguese conquest, the Archbishop was never banished from Goa by the English, because that country belongs to the Portuguese and not to the English. I am confident—therefore, that the *Athenaeum* will not be able to substantiate this statement by historical facts. That the Jesuits were expelled from Bombay for working against the English is a fact that everyone knows. The *Athenaeum* is right in this, but quite wrong in the former statement.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 1. J. F. COUTO.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Rohilla, with English mails of the 21st ult., left Aden at noon yesterday. The Rohilla, which left London on August 13 and Brindisi on the 23rd, brings the following passengers:—

From London:—Mrs. Adams and infant, Lieut. G. M. Campbell, Mr. R. Nicholson, Col. R. G. Elphinstone Dalrymple, Mr. G. Trayler, Mr. E. Hall, Mrs. Leach, Mr. G. H. Lewis, Mrs. Davison and infant, Mr. T. P. Gadesden, Mr. J. Thomas, Mr. O'Brien, Mrs. Mungavin, Lieut. Stokes, Lieut. A. F. Hickie, and Mr. A. S. Bailey.

From Brindisi:—Capt. R. L. Heygate, Hon. L. H. Bayley. Mr. D. Barry, Lieut. W. F. Leader, Mr. Dyneley, Mr. G. A. Bramall, Capt. M. B. Bicknell, Mr. L. A. Gutschow, Mr. C. C. McLeod, Mr. J. D. West, Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Mr. C. W. White, Miss Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Wolseley Smith, Mr. C. A. Bull, and Mr. A. B. Gale.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN C. SANDES, Army Pay Department, attached to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed Paymaster of the Deolali Depot, as a temporary measure, vice Major Allan Moss, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, resigned.

THE Court of Inquiry on the accounts of the Deolali Depot re-assembled yesterday morning at Deolali for further enquiry. Captain Bickford, Royal Artillery, has been placed on the Court in place of Captain Weekes, Royal Artillery, proceeded on leave.

HAVE you ever been to sea during rough weather in a torpedo boat? asks a correspondent who has. He declares that all the wealth of the Rothschilds would not tempt him to repeat that dismal experience. What between the stuffiness of the atmosphere, the impossibility of keeping on one's feet for a single second, the dirt, and the terrible seasickness, one gets a foretaste of Pandemonium. Even the roughest sailors, blessed with the most cast-iron stomachs, sometimes have to pay Neptune his dues. The writer affirms—he is a bit of a humourist—that he saw several flies retching violently, with their heads poked over the edge of the table.

FACTORY LABOUR IN THE INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

THE following paper was read by Dr. K. N. Bahadurji in the Demographic section of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in answer to Mr. Holt-Hallett:—

From a health point of view, factory labour in the Indian mills may be conveniently considered under the following heads:—

Hours of Work:—The Indian mills work from sunrise to sunset: the longest days give 12¼ to 13 hours of work and the shortest 11 to 11¼. The average of the 12 months is 12 hours 6 minutes and 10 seconds.

The obvious advantage of working with sunlight is that the Indian operative is protected from the impurities in the mill atmosphere which are generated by the burning of gas in cold countries. Should the English system of 6 to 6 be adopted, gas-light will have to be used some months in the year, and there will be unnecessary fouling of the Indian operative's mill atmosphere by law.

The Indian operative, moreover, can time himself better by the sun than by the clock, and can avoid going to his mill too early or too late.

However, it would be to the advantage of the operatives in some of the mills in which the masters unfortunately cannot distinguish dusk from dark to have the closing hours, *i.e.*, the hours of sunset during the different seasons of the year, defined by law, as recommended by the Medical Committee of 1884.

The women who form only a small portion (25 per cent.) of the operatives (in England they form the bulk, 75 per cent. of the operatives), and are employed only on machinery driven by the hand with less power than is required to work a hand grind-mill, besides enjoying other special advantages, have special short hours of work, and nominally these are from 7 to 5-30. But they may come in any time between 7 and 9, and leave earlier than 5-30, as they please.

In this, as in many other respects, the women working in the Indian mills are much better off than not only their sisters in the English mills but also others of their own class in India who work outside the mills harder, for longer hours, and for less wages (*vide* F. C. Report, 1884, p. 143).

The restriction under which work is exacted and the general freedom allowed to the operatives:—There are no very strict restrictions. The Indian operative, who is paid by piece-work, is allowed to come in half an hour after time of starting work, as informed by the operatives themselves, the popular notion of sunrise varying within the limits of half an hour. He keeps a lien on his place by putting in substitutes. He can leave early in the afternoon, if necessary, and get his half-day's wages. There is no rule or way of seeing him constantly at his post during the working hours of the mill. He is a perfectly free agent in that regard. He feels himself at liberty to take his meals between the hours of 7 and 12, to stretch his legs occasionally, to loiter in the compound, or perhaps have his shave and shampoo under little sheds in the mill compound whenever he pleases. The youngsters may be seen having snatches at leapfrog even on the mill premises, and shampooing each other by walking over each other's body, or playing at marbles in the mill compound, a game they invariably indulge in during the recess hour.

The women have more grace allowed them as to their hours of starting work, as already mentioned. Their physical condition obtains for them another grace. During their menstrual periods they are allowed to stay away without giving any notice, and without fear of losing their place. When they have to look after sucklings, they have perfect freedom to go to their place and be back at intervals during the day. In fact, the Indian operatives do not work against their custom, or their natural inclinations, or their traditional habits. And it is but natural, for the employers know but too well what a fruitless task it is to go against the traditional ways of the Indian, which have been established by centuries of habit, and which have actually become his characteristics.

The amount of rest allowed and taken during the day:—The mill stops work for half an hour at mid-day, and that is the recess time when all the operatives stop work simultaneously. But the Indian operative who will work at his sweet will and pleasure is to be seen many times during the day outside the mill either smoking his biddi or chatting with his friends, and fully 10 per cent. at a time are to be seen enjoying themselves in the mill compound. Moreover when the mill starts after the mid-day recess, the Indian operative does not hurry in, and nearly 20 or 30 minutes elapse before the working majority are at their machines. Walk through a mill at any time of the day, and two out of six operatives told off for sets of machines will not be seen; they take it in turns to be out in the compound. As informed by the operatives themselves, fully an hour, if not more, they are not actually at work during the day. So that although he attends the mill for 12 hrs. 6 mins. 10 secs., the Indian operative's actual working hours per day are only 9½ to 10, his cumulative recess of 2 to 2½ hours being made up of the half hour's grace to start with, plus 1 to 1½ hours which he considers himself at liberty to spend in the compound, plus half an hour's stoppage at mid-day. The physique of the Indian operatives requires these short stoppages rather than prolonged intervals after long spells of continuous work.

The Indian operatives, hardly 1 per cent., take their meals during the recess hours. Each has his own time, and he takes it during the working hours, and is not long over it from the nature of his meal. He wants no forks or knives, and does not indulge in the heavy breakfasts of his English brethren.

Should it be preferred—and it would be better for the industry itself—to prevent meals being taken during the working hours, two half hours—one between 8 and 9, and the other at mid-day—may be given to suit the convenience of the different classes of operatives.

The amount of work done by each individual per day, *i.e.*, the amount of physical energy put forth per day, and the nature of the work generally and the manner in which it is executed.—Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the production in a mill in India is equal to that of a mill in Lancashire of equal capacity, the ratio of hands employed in Indian and English mills is as three to one. It will be at once apparent that the Indian operative's total expenditure of energy per day is only one-third of that of the English operative.

Moreover, however much attention may be *required*, it is not in the Indian operative to *concentrate* his attention, and his work is always of an *intermittent* character. "It is in the English mind and muscle to work steadily and well without cessation when once set to work," but "the Hindu labourer's work is by nature desultory and unsettled." (*vide* F. C. Report, p. 128). His natural inclinations, for a mind which understands what responsibility is, he has none, though he often shows unusual intelligence in picking up his work and doing it skilfully and dexterously; but dexterous or skilful though he be, he certainly is not labourious, and his muscles are against any continuous work. To expect the mind and the muscle of the Indian operative to work like those of the English mill-hand would be to go against natural laws for the purposes of factory legislation. One might as well think of exacting from a hack buggy horse the spirit, and the speed, and the work of a race-horse. To work the Indian operative continuously, and get out of him the same expenditure of physical energy, in the same limit of time, as is natural to his English brethren, is to work him to death by exhaustion. The Indian operative wants longer time and many short stoppages to do his work without exhaustion. Short stoppages with short spells of work is natural to the Indian. Ordinary laws of physical exercise tell us that it is not the length of time taken to do a given work as the intensity of energy put forth to finish it within a shorter time that brings on exhaustion, and a longer interval of rest afterwards is but a poor make-up for the effects of exhaustion, for exhaustion makes its demand upon the reserve stock of energy. It is like living upon one's capital and not the interest the capital yields. Exhausting work is not economical work, says Mr. Hector. But it is more than that, it is killing work, for it acts like a poison. Physical work means combustion in the muscles. The products of combustion act as poison when their dose exceeds the degree of tolerance natural to each individual. The dose is readily exceeded to a greater or less extent when there is more than the usual expenditure of physical energy in a given time. The feeling of giddiness, with prostration and aching of muscles, which is experienced after a run to catch a train must be familiar to many. The falling down dead of horses after an unusual gallop is another familiar example. A slight daily excess of the usual expenditure of energy would ultimately act like a slow poison, and, like other poisons, the poison of exhaustion not only leads to deterioration of physique but points to an early grave.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices on Monday afternoon. Mr. George Cotton, president, occupied the chair, and the other members present were :—Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi ; Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks ; Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar ; Dr. Thomas Blaney ; Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji ; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram ; Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, and Grattan Geary ; the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik ; Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff ; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether ; Messrs. Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas ; Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

The Corporation first considered the report of the committee appointed by the Corporation, on the 13th October 1890, to report upon the past and the present condition of the pumping engines at Love Grove.

The report was as follows :—The old pumping station at Love Grove was constructed in 1867. Sometimes the working of the station was very unsatisfactory, owing to the pumping power being insufficient, and it was enlarged from time to time up to 1872. In 1877 the sewage pumps were worked for the first time during the monsoon. Previous to that, the whole of the sewage was allowed to flood the flats and flow out through the sluices with the rainfall. When the new pumping station was first sanctioned, it was intended that only one pair of engines should be erected to lift the sewage collected from the first portion of the drainage system only, but this involved the expense of retaining the old pumping station and working with two establishments. It was therefore considered advisable by Mr. Ollivant to connect the new sewer with the old main drain, to put in a second pair of new pumping engines, and abolish the old pumping station. This work extended over the years 1880—83. When tenders were first invited for one pair of engines with pumps and boilers, eleven tenders were received from English firms. The Executive Engineer recommended the acceptance of Messrs. Easton and Anderson's tender ; the Consulting Engineer (Mr. Forde) recommended that of Messrs. W. J. Yates and Co., which was 20 per cent. lower, and this was accepted by the Town Council on 20th January 1880, the price being Rs. 86,500. The capacity of each engine (and pump) was stated at 816 cubic feet per minute, lifted 26 feet. The engines were started in December 1882, but did not work regularly till March 1883. They were worked with difficulty, and some minor alterations had to be made until the difficulties were overcome ; but, in the meantime, when the Town Council in January 1882 sanctioned the second pair of engines, it was considered advisable to have them from the same makers and they were accordingly obtained from Messrs. Yates and Co., and started to work in August 1883. This was no doubt done for the sake of having them uniform with the others, and the defects of the first pair of engines was not then fully known. The committee is of opinion that at the time these pumping engines were obtained the type of engine (beam engines with vertical pumps below ground level) was undoubtedly considered the best ; they were and still are in use on the great London main drainage works. Improvements have been made in steam machinery all round, by triple expansion and many other minor changes, but there is nothing essentially defective in the beam engine type, and we consider that, at the time the Corporation decided on these engines, they made a perfectly judicious selection as regards the type. As regards the purchase of the engines from Messrs. Yates and Co. in perference to other makers, the choice was made with a good object, namely, economy ; but judged from experience of these engines, this was a case where it would have been cheaper for the Municipality to have paid a higher price and got a better article. From the first, the engines did not work well ; it is reported that they made a considerable noise, and the vibration in the engine-house was exceedingly heavy. A special inspection committee was appointed and their report, dated 15th March 1883, was unfavourable to the engines. Amongst other remarks they said "that these pumps, fitted as they are at present, will never give satisfactory results." The Consulting Engineer (Mr. Forde) in his report, dated 12th April 1883, took a more favourable view as to their quality ; but we think that on the whole it is to be regretted that no binding guarantee as to the performance of the engines was not exacted from the makers. And the engines to this day do not work up to the capacity expected of them. The next point which the committee have to deal with is the failure of the engines to keep the sewage low at the end of the year 1888. This was so serious that an independent examination of the engines by Mr. Bigmore, Superintending Engineer, P & O. S. N. Co., was arranged, and his report was extremely strong as to the condition of the engines and the way they were managed. Amongst other remarks he says : " The sewerage pumps are in a most disgraceful condition. The brass liners on pump rods are considerably worn, in some places right through. The defects to the engines are chiefly caused through wear, but the damage to valve boxes is no doubt due to neglect on the part of the engineer in charge. A great deal of damage to the valves and seats has been caused through wear, but they should not have been allowed to get into such bad condition. " All through this important report is most condemnatory, and it appears to have been justified by the circumstances of the case. The committee is of opinion that the person primarily responsible for this state of affairs is Mr. Bell, who was the engineer in charge from the 19th March 1886 to the 30th April 1889. It would lengthen this report too much to quote the evidence which abounds as to Mr. Bell having neglected the engines and actually placed obstacles in the way of the Superintendent of Workshops repairing them. It is to be regretted that Mr. Bell was not dismissed the service sooner. The Superintendent of Workshops was supervising engineer from 1st April 1886. It is true, as given in evidence by Mr. Walton, that from the time Mr. Bell was in charge, Mr. Rowe was "relieved and only asked to send in a monthly report," and it is only since the appointment of Mr. Carr that " Mr. Rowe has been given entire charge again." Making every allowance for this, the committee is still of opinion that the Superintendent of Workshops must share in the responsibility for the bad condition of the engines. His making a monthly report, coupled with the fact that he executed most of the repairs when needed, made it his duty to bring the condition of these engines vividly before his superior officers, in spite of any obstacles from Mr. Bell, who was an officer below him in grade. Lastly, as regards this point, the committee is of opinion that the Executive Engineer's Department is not altogether free from blame inasmuch as it did not check its subordinate officers sufficiently nor hold them strictly to their responsibility. The committee considers that in future the management of this branch of the Municipal service should be improved. When the Corporation obtains valuable machinery, it should expect it to be taken care of. As regards the present condition of the Love Grove pumping engines, they are more fit for work than they have been since 1888, owing to the repairs effected, but the committee points out that, as already mentioned in this report, they never were good engines, and do not work up to the expected capacity. From figures put before the committee, it would appear that their consumption of coal is 4·32 lbs. per indicated horse power per hour, while it is stated, that this consumption measured per horse power of work actually done in sewage pumped, is no less than 10·90 lbs. This enormous consumption in proportion to actual work points to great inefficiency in both engines and pumps. It may be in part accounted for by the fact elsewhere stated, that it takes one-third of the power of the steam to move the engines alone, but the pumps also cannot draw as much sewage as they should from their capacity. This excessive consumption of 10·90 lbs. per actual horse power of useful work is contrasted by the Executive Engineer with 2·66 lbs. only, consumed by the present Pawai pumping engines per horse power of actual work done. If these figures are correct, the Corporation would lose nothing by condemning the present engines altogether, in the event of its wanting a larger and improved pumping station, and this appears to be the opinion of Mr. Baldwin Latham who says in his letter to the Executive Engineer, dated 13th March 1891, " that the most economical course for the Municipality of Bombay to pursue will be to get rid of the existing machinery and substitute more modern and economical " machinery in its place."

Mr. E. B. Carroll moved " that the report of the committee of the Corporation appointed on the 13th Octobr 1890 regarding the past and present condition of the pumping engines at Love Grove be approved, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the Commissioner ; that the Corporation concur with the committee in its opinion regarding the action of Mr. Bell, the former engineer, and the other officers concerned ; and request that the Commissioner will inform them or such of them as are still in the Municipal service, accordingly." In the course of his remarks Mr. Carroll said the committee went very carefully into the matter and the state of affairs at Love Grove was to him one of the most disappointing matters in Municipal management that had come to his notice. In the first place, however, it must be allowed that the engines were not of the very first class. Motives of economy, apparently, had led to the purchase of engines which were certainly not the best obtainable in the market. There was nothing wrong in the type of the engines ; but they were not made by the very highest class of makers known. The object of buying from such makers was economy, but he thought it had been misplaced economy ; for, from the very first day the engines were set to work, they had not given entire satisfaction. As to the report itself he observed that he was not prepared to sign a " milk and water " report, for there were not only defects in the engines, but as far as he could see there were also defects in the way those engines had been managed ; and he wished in that report to point out who was responsible for those defects. In his opinion the committee had stated quite as much as was necessary, and it was now for the Corporation to draw a moral from what had happened and that moral was partly shown in that portion of the report where the committee said : " That in future the management of this branch of the Municipal Service should be improved. When the Corporation obtains valuable machinery, it should expect it to be taken care of." The other part of the moral was that it was advisable in the purchase of such things as sewage pumps which played such a vital part in the sanitation of the city. They should only be satisfied with the very best class of machinery obtainable. He had no further suggestion to make, but he might point out that in future they could improve the control of the management of that branch of the Municipal Service which had connection with matters mechanical on which the Corporation had launched out pretty extensively.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury seconded the motion. He concurred in the remarks of the movers, adding that the engines had been very much neglected.

Dr. Blaney thought the report showed that the pumping station and everything connected with it was " a delusion and a snare." He did not, however, agree with the names of several officers being mentioned in connection with the matter. The responsibility must rest on the head of the department which controlled that particular branch of the service, for the other officers were subordinate to him and working under his orders. Therefore if the head of the Engineering Department did take due and proper care of their valuable property at Love Grove, very well and good, but if he did not, then a default had been committed by him, and his name alone should be placed before the Corporation. He thought, therefore, that the names of Mr. Rowe and Mr. Bell should be eliminated from the report.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee desired that a definite expression of regret as to the neglect of duty by those officers to whom the resolution was to be communicated should be included in Mr. Carroll's motion.

Dr. Viegas said, when a case of the nature of the one under discussion came before them, they should not sit with their hands folded and simply pass a resolution which involved only an expression of regret. An effort should be made to trace the responsible persons and make an example of them. With reference to Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer, he considered it only fair to state that that gentleman had been away from Bombay for a considerable time.

Dr. Banks also drew attention to this fact, and observed it would be very hard if, during an officer's absence on furlough, he was to be held responsible for anything that might happen during the time he was absent.

Mr. Mehta asked how long Mr. Walton was away.

Dr. Banks replied that he believed the period was two years.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik said the one simple question to be decided in reference to the report was : Why the mismanagement at Love Grove had not been remedied, seeing that it had continued for nearly eight years ? The monthly report on the engines revealed scandalous neglect, and having regard to the fact that those reports went to the Executive Engineer, it seemed strange that it should not have occurred to that officer that some remedy ought to be applied. But it appeared that the whole affair was neglected. Why, he asked, did not the Executive Engineer take steps to improve the existing state of things ? Why did he not report the matter to the Commissioner, and why did not the Commissioner make certain recommendations to the standing committee and through that body to the Corporation ?

Dr. Bhalchandra agreed with the previous speaker. He believed the whole of the blame attached to the Executive—that was the Engineering Department.

Mr. Grattan Geary said that from his own experience of engines and machinery, he did not suppose those engines had been always working wrong of late years, because if they had gone to pieces in eight weeks, he could not understand how they could go on for eight years without breaking up. He did not doubt that at some period of the year 1888, the engines were in very bad condition. He did not know whether or not Mr. Rowe had been remiss in his duty, but it did seem to him that Mr. Bell had deserved his dismissal. He thought the practical way they ought now to look at the matter was this, that in view of the very valuable engines that were comidg out, it would be advisable to have a systematic periodical examination of each, and that the result should be put down in black and white. He would also suggest that the examination should not be left to the Superintendant, who might possibly neglect to enter the result of the examination. He considered that it was now obvious that the temptation to economy which caused the engines to be accepted in the first instance was an error, for they could now perceive they had paid very highly for not getting the proper type of engines at the outset.

Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta said he did not quite understand what was meant by the resolution placed before the meeting. Every speaker seemed to assume that the proposition embodied a vote of censure against the head of the department, and Messrs. Bell and Rowe. But the question was, who was the head of the department ? He (Mr. Mehta) could not understand who it was ; and if Mr. Walton was away on furlough at the time the engines went out of order, how was any blame to be attached to him ? Let them, however, consider the matter further. There was somebody responsible for the bad management of those engines. It was therefore incumbent upon the Corporation, and it was of the greatest importance, to find out who was responsible for the condition of the engines. They would pardon him for referring to Mr. Carroll's remarks regarding the committee not wishing to submit a " milk and water" report. But looking at that clause which read : " the Committee is of opinion that the Executive Engineer's Department is not altogether free from blame, inasmuch as it did not check its subordinate officers sufficiently nor hold them strictly to their responsibility," not having named any individuals, he thought it was rather a " milk and water" policy. He thought the courage of the committee seemed to have oozed out when they came to mention the Executive Engineer's Department. He thought they could take it that the committee really and substantially meant the head of the department. But under the circumstances, who was the head of the department responsible to for this failure of duty ? The question was not who was at the head of the department when it was discovered, but who was at the head when the engines were allowed to get into that condition ? It seemed, therefore, to him, taking the circumstances as they stood, the censure must partly fall upon Mr. Walton. He thought, therefore, the Corporation should distinctly state its opinion on the matter. He considered Mr. Bell's name should be left out of that proposition, and that it should be distinctly stated " the head of department for the time being." He did not like the manner in which the proposal was worded, and would propose an amendment as follows : " That the report of the committee appointed on 13th October 1890 regarding the past and present condition of the pumping engines at Love Grove be approved, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the Commissioner ; that the Corporation concur in the expression of blame put on record by the committee regarding the action of the Superintendent of the Workshops, and the Executive Engineer for the time being ; and that the Commissioner be requested to inform these persons accordingly."

Dr. R. N. Khory seconded the amendment.

Mr. Grattan Geary said that a practical lesson from what had happened was this,—that engines and all other machinery should be examined and overhauled periodically.

Mr. Carroll in reply objected to the words in Mr. P. M. Mehta's amendment " of the Superintendent of the Workshop, and Executive Engineer for the time being," considering the wording of the original proposition better.

On a vote being taken the amendment was carried by 20 votes to 7, and on being put as a substantive proposition, was carried.

The Municipal Revenue and Budget Grant.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved—" That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a statement (1) showing under what heads the Municipal revenue of last year has exceeded the budget grant by Rs. 4½ lakhs, and to what extent under each head. (2) Under what heads there have been savings in the expenditure, and to what extent under each head. (3) And what has been the exact amount of the surplus cash balance."

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded the motion, and the Commissioner laid the report asked for on the table.

DRIVEN INTO A CORNER.

Dr. Balchandra had given notice of has intention to move—" That having regard to the extremely unsatisfactory conditions of the private lanes and gullies in the city, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to adopt steps with a view to remedy the existing evil ; " but he left the meeting before the notice of motion was brought up.

Dr. Viegas, however, rather than let the matter drop, took it up for his absent friend, and moved the motion which Mr. Suntook seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said it seemed to him that the Corporation could commit him to nothing by passing such a resolution ; for it amounted to nothing. He did his best already in regard to such matters, and the effect of the resolution could not do any good, were it passed.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said the proper thing for Dr. Viegas to do would be to withdraw the motion.

Dr. Viegas remarked that the motion was not his, but if he could act on his own discretion, he had no objection to take Mr. Mehta's advice.

The matter then dropped, and the Corporation adjourned for want of a quorum (a number of members having left) to discuss a motion of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal.

The President before adjourning the meeting said they would meet again on Thursday at five minutes to three and, whether there was a quorum or not, they would proceed to discuss the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal's motion, before commencing the business on the agenda paper for September.

PRESENTATION TO A POLICE OFFICER.

Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, performed yesterday morning the ceremony of presenting a sanad, conferring on Khan Bahadr Meer Abdulally Akbarally, head of the Detective Police, the title of " Sirdar." A square was formed, composed of the police sowars and the E Reserve and Dock Divisions, in all 250 strong, in the compound of the head Police Office at Byculla. Among those present were :—The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Gell ; Superintendents Crummey, Sweeney, Page, Ingram, Brewin, Greenan, and MacDermott ; Chief Inspector Jones ; Inspectors Cobb, Hack, Holdway, Butterfield, Moorar Rao and Framjee ; Subedars Meer Imam, Sheikh Ibrahim, and Rao Bahadur Dajee Gungajee ; Constables Fleming, Mynn, Good, &c.

The Commissioner, standing in the centre of the square, with the recipient of the honour at his side, stated that the parade had been assembled with the object of handing over the sanad of the title of " Sirdar" to Khan Bahadur Meer Abdulally, granted to him by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Sirdar had served the Government with loyalty, devotion, zeal, and ability for the very long period of twenty-six years, and if his services were to be enumerated before them, it would take an hour's time at least.

Having delivered the above address in Urdu, the Commissioner continued his remarks in the English language. He pointed out that it was well known how the Sirdar would never rest until he had satisfactorily unravelled the crimes he had been deputed to track out, and his abilities were such that he knew not how they could well do without him. Those services had been prominently brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay, and subsequently to that of the Government of India, who had recognised them by conferring on him the title of " Sirdar." To illustrate the nature of the services performed by the Sirdar, he alluded to the recent visit of the Cesarewitch to this city. What those services were, and how arduous the duties in relation to them, was best known to himself (the speaker). He would add, however, that those were carried out entirely to his satisfaction.

In handing over the sanad to the Sirdar, the Commissioner remarked that he wished him a long life to enjoy the honour, and that the document would become a precious heirloom in the Sirdar's family for many generations to come.

The document runs.—" To Meer Abdulally, Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of the Bombay City Police. I hereby confer upon you the title of Sirdar as a personal distinction. (Sd.) Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Simla, the 30th May 1891." The document is on vellum, surmounted at the top by the Royal Coat of Arms, the seal of the Governor-General of India being affixed at the end.

The Sirdar, in tendering his thanks, said he felt indebted to the Commissioner for the title, which he owed to Colonel Wilson having powerfully supplemented the previous recommendation of his worthy predecessor in office, Sir Frank Souter. He felt greatly honoured by the title so graciously conferred on him by the Viceroy, and it would stimulate him to renewed vigour and energy, and he would never spare, as he always had, to do anything in his power to maintain the good name of the force.

Addressing the men on parade in Urdu, the Sirdar added that whenever Government services were performed with devotion and loyalty, they were never left unrewarded. Consequently he exhorted them to exert their best energies and execute their duties in a trustworthy manner.

The proceedings then ended.

With reference to the recipient of the honour, the following extracts may be taken from his long record of services:—He entered the Bombay Police Force as a second class Jemadar on the 15th December, 1865, and eventually raised himself to a Superintendent's rank. His first great case was the capture of the notorious swindler Kerson Bunsalee in 1866, and getting him transported for seven years. Next came the apprehension of a daring Hindu forger, who had palmed off on the public a large number of counterfeit currency notes, each representing a thousand rupees. The forger was transported for life, and his capturer got his share of the reward of Rs. 10,000 that had been proclaimed. The next important service he rendered was in connection with the destruction of the ship Aurora by fire owing to incendiarism. Having unearthed this complicated affair satisfactorily, the case of Maulvie Liakat Ally, a notorious outlaw and an active accomplice of Nana Saheb of Bithoor in the massacre of Cawnpore during the Mutiny, claimed his attention. The Maulvie was tried at Allahabad and transported for life ; and in consideration of the documents found with him having been of an important character and good for the service of the State, Mir Abdullally was honoured by the Government of India with the title of " Khan Bahadur " in 1872. The case of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw and his chief clerk, Succaram Raghoba, for attempt to murder, by means of " illum" or magic, some members of the de Ga family, was then investigated, and the offenders sentenced by Mr. Justice Bayley to seven years' transportation. During the trial of Mulharrao, Gaekwar of Baroda, charged with poisoning General Phayre, the British Resident at his Court, the Khan Bahadur succeeded in ferretting out forty lakhs worth of Government securities secreted by the Maharaja. The Baroda State rewarded this service by voting Rs. 3,500 as his share of the reward, which was presented to him in open durbar by Sir Philip Wodehouse, the then Governor of Bombay, who added to it, on behalf of the British Government, an annuity of Rs. 400 payable for two generations. Colonel Weldon, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, was then assisted in the capture of Venkut Cheelmaya, the Madrasee forger of currency notes, and Mir Abdulally obtained another pecuniary reward for the rendering of that assistance. Yet another currency note forgery case was traced in 1877 to the Hyderabad territory, and the conviction of eight persons implicated obtained therein. On the warm recommendation of the then Resident, Sir Richard Meade, the Government gave him a reward of Rs. 2,000 for his services. The " complicated system of fraud," to use the words of Mr. Arthur Crawford, the then energetic Collector of Colaba, practised by the contractors of the Forest Department, having been traced out and Mir Abdulally's services acknowledged, his zeal and energy in relation to the capture of Wasoodew Bulwant Phadke, the Poona outlaw, were brought to the notice of the Govenment in 1879. Before this, however, he had succeeded in bringing to conviction another forger of currency notes and a notorious coiners, for which he obtained the reward of Rs. 2,000. The securing of able recruits in 1887 for the military police organised in the newly annexed territory of Burma were followed by services in relation to the Mekranee outlaws at Junaghad, the latter resulting in another money reward. Lastly comes a ghastly array of murderers tracked and got punished. Among these was the Oomercady murder of a Mogul and his Persian wife, the nacoda tank murder, the murder of Mokhee Bundeyally at His Highness Aga Khan's residence, the murder of a woman at Parel known as the " box murder," owing to the fact of the body having been found in a box, the triple murder at Dadur, the Mahaluxmee murder, in which an uncle got a nephew murdered for the sake of Rs. 300, and the sextuple murder at Kambekar street. There are several other important cases in which the Sirdar has distinguished himself, but owing to want of space we must refrain from recapitulating them.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use " The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most " Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for " The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT,—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

THE PRIVILEGE OF A MORTGAGEE TO CONSOLIDATE.

GOCULDAS MADHOWJEE VS. HASSUM MEYA AHMED AND H. H. AGA AKBAR SHAH.

The plaintiff prayed that the defendants, or one of them, may be ordered to pay to plaintiff the sums due under two mortgages of properties situated near the Colaba Causeway, or that, in default, may for ever be foreclosed of the equity of redemption in the mortgaged premises ; that in the alternative, three of the plots may be sold under certain conditions, and the net proceeds applied towards payment of the plaintiff's claim ; that all necessary accounts may be taken, &c.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff ; the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Merwanjee Saklatwala, for the first defendant ; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, for the second defendant.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said :—Whatever view a Court of Appeal may think itself at liberty to take of this case, I feel that I have no option but to follow the ruling of Couch, C. J., and Melvill, J., in Vithaldas Mahadeo vs. Daud Walad Mahomed (6 Bom. H C. Rep. 90). The suit relates to three properties at or near Colaba Causeway. Disregarding mortgages immaterial to be considered for this purpose, the facts are these :—On the 21st February, 1888, the defendant, Hassam Meya, mortgaged properties A and C to the plaintiff for Rs. 35,000. This mortgage fell due on the 21st February 1890. On the 29th May, 1888, the same defendant mortgaged properties A, B, and C to the plaintiff for Rs. 5,000. This mortgage fell due on the same 21st February 1890. The time for the redemption of these mortgages is past, and, according to their strict terms, the properties have become the properties of the plaintiff. This is the result at law. If the defendant had redeemed either of those mortgages on the 21st February, 1890, he could have done so without redeeming the other. Courts of Equity, even after the due date, had always allowed the mortgagee to redeem; but when there were two district mortgages like the above, they allowed this equity or privilege only on condition of the mortgagee redeeming both mortgages. The mortgagee was allowed to consolidate his mortgages. This for a very long series of years had been the practice of Courts of Equity in England. I cannot and do not doubt but that if this question had arisen in the late Supreme Court on its Equity side, the same practice would have been followed there, and the lawyers would have advised their clients on that footing. Whether the question ever did so arise I cannot say. There is no reported decision upon the point, so far as I am aware. In 1869, in the case I have referred to, Sir Richard Couch applied this equitable doctrine, or rather doctrine of equity, to the mortgages of a Hindu in Satara who had mortgaged his properties to a Mahomedan. After that decision, even if the case had not actually arisen in the late Supreme Court or in the present High Court, mortgagees in Bombay who allowed their mortgages to stand unredeemed after due date would certainly have been advised that they, if they did so, would be entitled to the privilege of consolidating their mortgages. The law in England was altered by the Conveyancing Act of 1881 (44 and 45 Vic., c. 41, sec. 17). Mortgages executed after the 31st October, 1881, cannot, in the absence of a containing intention expressed in the mortgages or one of them, be consolidated. It will be ruled that that section is not retrospective. By the Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882 (section 61), it is provided that " a mortgagee seeking to redeem any one mortgage shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be entitled to do so without paying any money due under any separate mortgage made by him, or by any person through whom he seeks to redeem." This Act is not retrospective (see sec. 2 c.). It is not to affect any right arising out of a legal relation constituted before the Act comes into force. The Act has not yet been extended to Bombay. Even were it now extended to Bombay, as is likely to be the case, it would not affect the plaintiff's rights. These Acts alter the law rather than discredit the rules of equity which I have referred to. They therefore afford no reason for my refusing to follow the decision of the Appellate Court. In Narayen vs. Pandurung in L. R. 7 Bom. 526, West and Nanabhai Haridas, J. J., refused to apply the special and technical English doctrine of tacking to a mortgage in the mofussil between Hindus at Belgaum, anticipating the ruling of the Privy Council in Goculdas vs. Rambux 11 In Ap. 126 in a very analogous case. If I rightly apply the principle of that decision to the present case, I should be retrospectively legislating for the parties before me, and not acting on the law as already laid down for my guidance. The second defendant took a mortgage from the first defendant on the 5th June, 1889, in properties A and B to secure the sum of Rs. 10,000, with full knowledge of the mortgages of the plaintiff. He stands therefore in the same position as the first defendant. He could have redeemed either of the mortgages of the plaintiff on their due date. Having allowed that day to pass, he cannot redeem one without redeeming the other. The first two issues are therefore found for the plaintiff. The parties have consented to the form of decree. Decree passed accordingly.

A LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

JUGA HURJEE KOOMBHAR AND ANOTHER vs. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant, his servants and agents, may be restrained from putting into force the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act for the purpose of acquiring a portion of the plaintiffs' premises from taking possession of the portion of the premises before a valid award has been made, and from proceeding with any enquiry as to the value and amount of compensation under a notice of the 23rd April, 1891, and that it may be declared that the Collector is not entitled to take possession of the plaintiffs' premises before he has made a valid award under the Land Acquisition Act ; and further that he is not entitled to hold any enquiry or make any award under his notice of the 23rd April 1891. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Mr. Frere, Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

His lordship said that the main relief sought in the suit was to restrain the Collector of Bombay from acquiring a portion of the plaintiffs' premises under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. Section 55 provides that the provisions of the Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, manufactory, or other building if the owner desired that the whole of such house, manufactory, or building shall be so acquired. The question was whether the land of the plaintiff which the Collector had given notice to take was a part of a manufactory or of a house.

The manufactory here is in part composed of buildings, though they are of a most primitive character ; and his lordship held that open-air manufactories, carried on in connection with open-air buildings, are within the meaning of this section. The next question was whether the various operations carried on on this land, if they are manufactures, constitute one manufactory or several manufactories. His lordship, following the opinion of an English Judge, thought that, although it was true that different processes of different manufacture, producing different results, were carried on, that where the whole business was carried on by one person, under one body of servants and with one capital, the mere fact of different articles being manufactured on the premises, produced by different processes, did not make those manufacturing premises two sets of manufacturing premises but left them one. His lordship arrived at the conclusion that the plaintiff's premises, primitive and indifferently constructed as may be the buildings upon them, and ruinous as they may be in many respects their condition, contain within their ambit a manufactory within the meaning of the section. The more difficult question in the case was whether the portion of the plaintiffs' premises which the Collector desired to acquire formed a part of that manufactory. His lordship came to the conclusion that it did. His lordship, therefore, gave a decree for the plaintiffs in terms of the prayer of the plaint with costs.

With praiseworthy promptitude the promoters of the ex Libris Society, who held a meeting in London in the spring for the purpose of consolidating the Society, have issued the first number of their journal, and they are to be congratulated upon a very successful start. In appearance it is excellent, printing and paper good, illustrations effective and well brought up, and the literary matter quite as good as can be expected on a subject so restricted in its scope. The cover, which is very elaborate, was designed by Mr. John Leighton, as well as some of the illustrations. The Society is fortunate in its choice of publishers (Messrs. A and C. Black). The Plymouth printer has performed his part of the work very creditably. The general editor and hon. secretary is Mr W. H. K. Wright, Borough Librarian, Plymouth, to whom all communications should be addressed.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN DESPATCHES.

The despatches regarding the Black Mountain Expedition are published. The Governor-General in Council, in concurrence with the Commander-in-Chief, desires to record his entire approval of the careful and thorough manner in which the work of the expedition was carried out by Major-General Elles, and of the good discipline and soldier-like conduct displayed by the troops on various occasions in the presence of the enemy. His Excellency in Council has perused with much satisfaction the favourable mention of the various officers whose good services during the campaign have been brought to notice. The Viceroy is glad to have an opportunity of expressing his sense of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Cunningham, as Chief Political Officer to the Force, and his Excellency notices with pleasure the efficiency of the arrangements made by the Medical, Commissariat-Transport, and other Army Departments in connection with the expedition, and by the postal and telegraph services under Mr. Van Someran and Mr. Barker, respectively.

The Adjutant-General in a letter to the Military Department says the objects of the expedition were as stated in the second paragraph of General Elles' letter, and as far as it is possible to judge at present, these objects have been fully accomplished. The submission of the offending tribes has been more complete than on any former occasion. They have assented to the construction of roads and dominating posts upon the frontier, and to the permanent expatriation of their chief, Hashim Ali, who for years has been the moving spirit in all the border outrages ; and a small force remains in their country to observe the fulfilment of their pledges. The Adjutant-General adds :—" His Excellency has much pleasure in bringing to notice the good discipline of the troops, and their soldier-like conduct in the presence of the enemy in the affairs of the 23rd, 25th and 26th of March, at Diliari, Darbandrai, and Sarmal ferry ; and more particularly in the gallant defence of Ghazikot by the Dogra Company of the 4th Sikh Infantry, against a fanatical night attack on the 19th March." The health of both fighting men and followers throughout the expedition was phenomenal, the average daily sick having been less than one per cent of the force.

General Elles gives a detailed account of the operations. Regarding the gathering at Baio he says :—" The Mada Khel, who were only indirectly concerned in the expedition, as owing allegiance to Hashim Ali Khan, kept quiet, and offered no opposition ; but from the 22nd March it had become apparent that there was a movement of trans-Indus tribes to the Buner frontier under the direction of Miyan Gul, Akhundzada of Swat. The gathering was visible at and about Baio, a village on the watershed between Chamla and the Indus Valley, and had been gradually increasing in number. In view of this movement, troops were moved up from Nowshera to Mardan in the Peshawar Valley, but it was the desire of the Government that a collision with the trans-Indus tribes should be avoided. The attitude of the gathering seemed to indicate that the intention of its leaders was to watch the Buner frontier, with which country there was no intention to interfere. Negotiations were entered into with Miyan Gul, under the orders of superior authority, partly through me, and partly through Peshawar, with the result that the Akhundzada disclaimed any intention of making war against the Government, and withdrew his following."

General Elles brings to the special notice of the Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier-Generals Williamson and Hammond, Lieutenant-Colonel Leith, Commanding the Royal Artillery, Major Greenstreet, Commanding the Royal Engineers, Major Buston, in charge of the pontoon section, Captain Aylmer, Bengal Sappers, Colonel Bromhead and Captain Jameson, 32nd Pioneers, Lieutenant Birdwood, R. E., in charge of the coolie corps, Deputy Surgeon-General Bradshaw, Captain Lyons Montgomery, Chief Commissariat Officer, Lieutenant Tulloch, Transport Officer, Veterinary Surgeon Haggard, Mr. Van Someran, Postal Department, Mr. Barker, Telegraph Department, Captain Hamilton, Inspector of Army Signalling, Major Balfe, Provost Marshall, Captain Wahab, Survey Department Captain Young in charge of the Field Treasury, Lieutenant-Colonel Gaselee and Lieutenant Harman, 4th Sikhs, Lieutenant Taylor, 3rd Sikhs, Lieutenant Codrington, Corps of Guides, Mr. Cunningham, Political Officer, Colonel Shakespear, A. A. G., Captain Carter, D. A. A. G., Captain Mason, Intelligence Officer and Captain Leslie Rogers, Volunteer officer attached to the force.

Regarding the latter officer General Elles says :—" He was attached to Captain Mason, and showed great zeal in acquiring information as to the working of troops in the field. The advantage to Volunteer force in the widening of the experience of its officers cannot but be productive of the best results, and I beg to recommend the extension on future occasions of the privilege here accorded to one of their number.

Captain Sandbach, Royal Engineers, Aide-de-Camp, and Lieutenants H. W. Wilberforce, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and His Highness Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, King's Royal Rifles, Orderly Officers are also mentioned.

The supplementary selected list of officers brought to notice by the Brigadier-Generals and heads of departments is as follows :—Colonel Hilton, Seaforth Highlanders, Colonel Rivaz, 37th Dogras, Lieutenant-Colonel Molloy, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Gaselee, 4th Sikh Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Norman, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Major Battye, Corps of Guides, Lieutenant-Colonel Muhamed Aslam Khan, Khaibar Rifles, Major Bowler, No. 9 Mountain Battery, Major C. Dempster, 4th Sikhs, Captain Brownlow, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Captain Bradshaw Brigade-Major, 1st Brigade, Captain Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Brigade-Major, 2nd Brigade, Captain Abbott, Field Engineer, 2nd Brigade, Captain Bond, Field Engineer, 1st Brigade, Captain ——, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Maconochy, 4th Sikhs, Lieutenant Badcock, Brigade Transport Officer, 2nd Brigade, Lieutenant Boville, Commissariat Department, Lieutenant F. J. H. Barton, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Orderly Officer to the General Officer commanding 2nd Brigade (Commander of the Khaibar Rifles in the actions of the 25th and 27th March), Lieutenant Sparrell, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Provost Marshal, 2nd Brigade, Lieutenant Harman, 4th Sikhs, Lieutenant Taylor, 3rd Sikhs, Lieutenant Codrington (attached to 3rd Sikhs), Surgeon-Majors M'Waters, Stokes, M'Gregor, and E. Palmer, and Mr. Thomas, Telegragh Department.

The appointment of General Francisco Carenzi as Under-Secretary of State for War has given great satisfaction in Italian military circles, for the General is known to be devoted to the interests of the service, and not to have bound himself to any party. He was born at Novi Ligure in 1837, and has served both on the General Staff—as a Captain of which he went through the Campaign of 1866—and in the infantry, and he has also been Chief of the Military School at Modena.

Signor Verdi's hospital near Fiorenzuola cost in building £3,000. He added an endowment of £40,000. He is now building in Milan a hospital for poor old artists, which will cost him £20,000. The architect is Camillo Boito. Verdi will endow this hospital with a capital of £80,000. The number of aged artists admitted will be 130 ; they will be taken from every province in Italy, and will be most comfortably boarded and lodged. A Genoese contemporary, in recording these benefactions, records also Verdi's dislike of his charitable deeds being published. " I don't want to be reduced to end my days in a hospital," he said. " If I could manage that no one took any notice of the little good I attempt to do, I should live much more peacefully, and what little means are necessary for my own maintenance would be less threatened."

Dessau, the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, will at the end of next month be the scene of an interesting ceremony. Professor Max Muller will go there to unveil a monument to Wilhelm Muller, his father, who was born there in 1794, lived a short life there, and died in the little town after attaining to some eminence among German poets. The cost of the monument has been defrayed by a national subscription, for assisting which a committee was formed in England, Sir George Grove, Sir Theodore Martin, Sir Robert Morier and other influential admirers of the poet being on the committee The work has been executed by the Court Sculptor, Hermann Schubert, of Dresden, and consists of a colossal bust on a pedestal, which, by means of allegorical figures and reliefs, is to illustrate the life and works of Wilhelm Muller. The bust is of marble, presented for the purpose by the Greek Government in recognition of the poet's sympathy with Greece in her struggles for independence. The pedestal is of bronze, and the stops leading up to it are of granite. The reigning Duke of Anhalt has shown his appreciation of the scholar, the poet, and the patriot by assigning a place for the monument in front of the public school at Dessau in which Muller was educated, and in which for several years afterwards he was employed as teacher. During the latter years of his life he had charge of the ducal library.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, returned from privilege leave yesterday, and resumes charge of his duties today. As on the occasion of his departure, there was a goodly gathering of his friends and others at the Victoria Terminus to welcome him on his return from Madras.

We learn that at a meeting of the Parsee committee appointed in connection with the Rajabai Tower tragedy, which was held on Monday evening last, it was resolved to forward a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, and to notify a reward of Rs. 20,000 for information which may lead to the punishment of the supposed culprit or culprits. A proposal to move the House of Commons in the matter was deferred for further consideration.

Mr. de Courcy Atkins, Acting Postmaster-General, who has recently suffered from a severe attack of cholera, goes home on long leave by the next mail.

Mahomedan youths in Lower Bengal are beginning to go in for the Covenanted Civil Service. One of them, Maulvi Abdul Karim Chowdhery, has passed this year, and another, Sheik Kradut Ulla Chowdhery, is about to proceed to England to compete for it. The former is a zemindar of Mymensingh, and the latter an heir to a large estate in the district of Chittagong.

Like most other events, the movement of the Chilian " insurgents" on Valparaiso cast its shadow before. A correspondent telegraphed as follows on the 13th August to New York from Iquique :—I have been over the whole of the Congressional field during the past few days, and was astonished at the great change for the better in the condition of the insurgents. From all I have seen and heard, I am confident that in their expedition south they will prove victorious. The troops are inspired with unmistakeable fervour, and the men of the fleet likewise. A spirit of elation pervades them. The army is admirably drilled, and, notwithstanding the seizure of the *Itata*, has been armed very fully. The ranks have been swelled by large accessions of volunteers from the mining districts of Antofagasta and Caldera. The utmost unanimity prevails among the insurgent leaders. President Balmaceda's issue of notes for 1891 has been refused at all ports held by the Provisional Junta. Much feeling is expressed at the delay in the *Itata* case, and it is thought that the matter should have long since been settled and the *Itata* released. Unless President Balmaceda gets soon the two new cruisers from Europe, the insurgents will, unless appearances are deceptive, gain a substantial advantage.

If Lord and Lady Harris are favoured with good weather during their visit to Simla, observes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, they are sure to carry away delightful recollections of the chief of hill stations. Some entertainment has been arranged for every day of their short visit. Mahableshwar is lovely, but does not give the idea of being the " roof of the world" like Simla.

The *Madras Times* regrets to learn of the death of Bishop Caldwell, which occurred on Friday morning. The loss of the venerable prelate, remarks our contemporary, will be no light blow to the church of Southern India, for during the lengthened period which he has laboured out here, he initiated many valuable institutions and endeared himself to all who came in contact with him.

The Government of Madras has signified its approval to the construction of the line of rail to Bezwada by the Madras Railway Company, who should also, in its opinion, be given the working of the East Coast Railway from Bezwada to Cuttack. The work of extension, it thinks, should be taken in hand as soon as funds are available. The Governor in Council is strongly in favour of the direct route from Madras to Nellore, including the conversion of the metre gauge railway from Gudur to Nellore. The local paper understands the Government of India will be addressed accordingly. The local Government has arrived at a very wise decision, which will materially improve the trade of this city.

According to the Madras papers of Saturday evening, it was raining steadily, heavily, and persistently. It commenced at midnight, and the clouds showed no signs of passing by. Heavy rain fell all along the north-west section of the Madras Railway from Tadpatri up to Madras, so that reasonable hopes may be entertained that it has been general throughout the district. The visit of His Excellency the Governor will, no doubt, be considered the direct cause of the downpour by many. If only anticipations are realised, the back of the distress should be broken.

General Ischagin, says the *France Militaire*, has arrived in Paris to treat for the purchase of 500,000 new rifles, of the model just adopted, for the Russian Government. In passing through Berlin, our contemporary says, the General remarked that the armament of the Russian troops would be completed in the course of two years, and he added that it was useless for any German house to hope to participate in the manufacture of the rifle.

" Anglo-Indian " writes to the *Times* :—How is it that Mr. Henniker Heaton remains quiescent under the Indian post-card anomaly ? A post-card to India costs 1d. at Calais and just double at Dover. Yet both post-cards are conveyed by the same mail. The Indian letter grievance has been redressed—thanks partly to Mr. Heaton and partly to the *Times*—for letters in the *Times* drew attention to it many years ago before Mr. Henniker Heaton's most praiseworthy agitation began. Surely then it is time to redress the post-card grievance also, unless it is a fixed rule with our Government to do things by halves.

During the past winter experiments were carried out in Russia to test the suitability of snow entrenchments as a protection against rifle fire. The result was satisfactory. It was found that a thickness of 6ft. of loosely shovelled snow, or 5ft. of beaten snow, or 4ft. of frozen snow, was sufficient to keep out bullets fired at any range over 100 yards, the actual penetrations being at 656 yards 4ft. to 4ft. 3in., at 328 yards 3ft. 11in. to 4ft. 7in., at 164 yards 4ft. 1in. to 5ft. 9in., and at 82 yards 7ft. 6in. to 8ft. in loose snow. When it is considered how easily snow can be shovelled up compared with the difficulty of turning up earth during a hard frost, the importance of being able to rely on snow as a protection can hardly be over-estimated.

A member of the staff of the *France Militaire*, writing from Moscow, describes at length an inspection of the 1st Regiment of Don Cossacks at which he was present, giving some curious particulars. After sundry evolutions of a customary character, the several squadrons executed special exercises. The men of one squadron, marching with open ranks, dismounted at a signal, lying down and causing their horses to do the same, for firing exercise. Then, retiring to a distance, they fired by volleys, after which they rejoined their horses, these having meanwhile lain perfectly still, and, then mounting, gave their war-cry, and charged a supposed enemy. Another squadron, taking for its theme the incidents of a retreat, executed some surprising feats of horsemanship. One man, for example, seated facing the tail of his mount, sabred his pursuer, who fell to the ground, but, recapturing his horse, instantly mounted again. Another fell wounded, and a companion, in passing, dexterously picked him up without dismounting, placed him on the saddle, and, himself astride the crop, carried him off at a gallop, at which pace all the exercises were executed. In another place two horsemen picked up a fallen comrade under the same conditions, and removed him from the field between them. The Cossacks, says the writer, have very good and well-trained horses, which they ride with an easy seat ; and in France even in the circus, such feats of horsemanship as they execute are unknown. The man and his beast have their military training together, and move almost like one organism. The writer saw, also, other firing exercises with the carbine, and fencing with the lance and sabre, executed with the greatest precision.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

"An Officer"—who evidently knows what he is writing about—has been addressing the *Glasgow Herald* on the subject of "The Recruiting Difficulty," which is now uppermost in the minds of regimental officers. "An Officer" very properly condemns our present system of untrained Army Reserves. To quote his words :—"As matters stand at present, the Reserve is simply a body of men, grown more or less rusty, and not trained for service in the field up to date, ready to *replace* a large number of lads not fit for service. What we require is that the establishment of each battalion should be fixed at so many *effe.tives* ; recruits, of which there must necessarily be always a large number with the home battalions, being counted under a different heading. The establishment of effective bayonets for each battalion would, of course, differ in the same way as they do (counting in the recruits) at present. To carry this out we would require at first a few more recruits than we are getting at present, and also to induce a certain per-centage of men to extend their service as before mentioned. By these means, in the event of a big war, the Reserve would not be used up at the outset, as it would certainly be at present, and the home battalions would not be turned upside down, and their discipline destroyed by being outnumbered by Reservists, who necessarily would take a little time to settle down to their work, and would not do it any quicker from finding themselves in the majority. It would be hard to imagine anything more likely to create a disaster than for an army to take the field with a screw loose as to its discipline ; and with the many evil influences about nowadays, it would be the height of folly to send a battalion on service unless a large majority of the men it consisted of had served with the colours up to date." "An Officer" will certainly have many other officers with him in his views as to the military value of the Reserve under existing conditions.

The correspondent of the *Broad Arrow*, who suggested the possibility of a naval disaster occurring within a fortnight after the declaration of war which could be of sufficient magnitude to render us "defenceless by sea," thus explains how he expects such a catastrophe to be brought about :—"A powerful French fleet has recently paid a friendly visit to Russian waters, and there is nothing to prevent Russia from returning the compliment on some convenient opportunity. Suppose, for instance, that a strong Russian flotilla is lying at Cherbourg, engaged in the interchange of courtesies with the French naval authorities. Curiously enough, the French naval manœuvres are at the time in progress, or possibly just at an end. At this particular juncture England is taken to task on, for example, the Egyptian question, with the result that France declares war, and her example is speedily followed by Russia. The combined fleets of the enemy promptly proceed to make themselves objectionable, and, impelled by a rooted conviction that Britania rules the waves, an inadequate British force engages them on the first opportunity. There is, in short, a general naval action a few days after the declaration of war." And then, if England gets the worst of it, she is to be left "defenceless by sea ;" but, allowing the above circumstances to have occurred without attracting attention, why this result should follow, or be likely to follow, we are not told.

The recent naval manœuvres have, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, anything but justified their cost, and the opinion is now general that, if the results next year are now more valuable than they have been on the last two occasions, it cannot be long before the abolition of these expensive operations is seriously mooted. That the cause of failure this year is not very different from that which brought about the fiasco of 1890 is apparent from the letter of the *Times* correspondents who, greatly to the disgust of some of the authorities, accompanied the squadrons, while the views expressed therein are, we learn, shared by officers who served in the ships. Professionally speaking the greatest amount of interest attached to the Northern Fleet, under the command of Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, for it was in composition the finest and best-equipped fleet that has put to sea in modern times, and had been specially organised to carry out a programme which should have materially enlightened naval men upon tactical problems of the utmost importance. A very short time was allowed for the purpose of carrying out the manœuvres which would have given this result, but before one-half of the period had elapsed the original purpose was thrown to the winds, and the remainder of the cruise spent in exercises which might just as well have been performed by the ordinary Squadrons of Evolution.

In Deputy-Surgeon-General Will, who lost his life at Devonport on July 31 under such distressing circumstances, the Army Medical Staff has been deprived of the services of an officer who promised to become a shining light, if he was not that already, in his own particular sphere of military usefulness. writes a correspondent to the *Army and Navy Gazette*. It is customary, I know, for some small-minded combatant officers to underrate the value of the services which the medical officers render, but I, who have seen them on service and have learnt to appreciate them for their self-sacrifice and devotion, am glad to have it in my power to bear testimony to their professional worth. In Mr. Will we of the combatant branches have lost an able colleague—one who earned respect wherever he served. He was devoted to duty, and left nothing undone which he could possibly do to maintain to the fullest extent the character of the Medical Staff. His death is a distinct loss to the Army, and his many friends will have learnt of his untimely end with regret,—regret not only for the good comrade and high-minded gentleman himself, but for the Staff to which he was in all senses an ornament.

An interesting incident occurred lately in the district of the 1st French Cavalry Division, when the *revielle* was sounded before midnight in the barrack of every regiment. The orders were not despatched simultaneously, but in such manner that the regiments might arrive at Satory at 5 o'clock in the morning, the first regiment aroused being the 5th Chasseurs, at Rambouillet. In a couple of hours later all was ready, and the regiment left its station, after a bustling time, at midnight. In the same way other regiments marched through the dark night from Saint Germain, Versailles, Paris, and elsewhere, with three horse batteries of artillery. All this was accomplished with extreme rapidity, and at 6 o'clock in the morning General Saussier arrived at Satory. General Bonie had already received the three brigades—the Cuirassiers, under General Duhesme ; the Dragoons, with alternate ranks of lances and sabres, under General Rothwiller ; and the Chasseurs, under General Rapp. The evolutions gone through lasted until 8 o'clock, and, despite the unsatisfactory condition of the ground, were very satisfactory.

The manœuvres of the Austrian 2nd and 8th Corps begin on September 1, between Waidhofen, on the Taya, and Schwarzenau ; and at the concluding operations on September 7 the Emperor Francis Joseph will be present, with his guests, the German Emperor and King Albert of Saxony, about 70,000 men taking part. The *Reichswehr* states that the Northern army will be formed of the two infantry divisions of the 8th Corps, a division of Landwehr infantry formed with the foot-troops of the Landwehr of the 8th Corps, and a division of cavalry, consisting of the 2nd, 4th, 7th, and 14th Dragoons. The 15th Dragoons, which were formed so recently as January 1 of this year, will form the corps cavalry, and the 3rd Infantry Division of the 14th Corps will probably be attached to the 8th Corps after its own operations at Freistadt. The Southern force will consist of the 4th, 13th, and 25th Infantry Divisions, belonging to the 2nd Corps, and of the Gradl Cavalry Division, the 1st Landwehr Dragoons acting as corps cavalry.

The question of lance or sabre has long been debated on the Continent, and we observe that now the *Militar-Wochnblatt* publishes an article advocating that cavalry shall be armed with the lance and the carbine furnished with a bayonet, the sabre disappearing altogether. In France, where the lance has been discarded, the question is naturally taken up, divers views being expressed ; but the majority of service organs seem to be of the opinion recently expressed by a writer in the *Jour*, that the introduction of magazine rifles of rapid fire has rendered it likely that henceforth Lancers will rarely reach the infantry lines, while the system of short service would make it difficult for them to obtain a complete mastery of the weapon.

A new explosive called "ecrasite" has been invented by two Austrian engineers. In power it is to dynamite as ten to seven, and is serviceable alike for cartridges and cannon. According to the engineer's test, practice shows that it will cause a bombshell to demolish a line of 500 men, and that it is, therefore, an exceedingly valuable instrument of war. The secret of its composition is sternly guarded by the Austro-Hungarian War Office.

A new steel cuirass, covering the breast only, will shortly be introduced into the Austrian Army. It is to be impenetrable to the bullets of any rifle yet invented. It can be folded up and packed in an ordinary napsack. The armies of the Triple Alliance will be provided with it.

INDIAN FACTORY LEGISLATION.

"An Indian Mill Manager" writes to the *Times* :—I have read Mr. Provand's speech in the House of Commons on his motion that further reforms are necessary in the Indian factory laws. I have also read that gentleman's letter as it appears in the *Times* of to-day, and find his speech and his letter together so full of inaccuracies and containing such abundant proof that the author is not acquainted with the actual conditions as they prevail in India, that I beg to be permitted to enter my humble protest against irresponsible and ignorant (I use the term in no offensive spirit) persons foisting on the English public and the House of Commons statements which are not in comformity with truth, and which when not made from interested motives can only be made on erroneous impressions.

Mr. Provand states that the days of rest in India were 52 a year as against 84 in England ; these 52 days are the 52 Sundays, but Mr. Provand omits to mention the native holidays—that is, days which the native regards with greater veneration than the Christian Sabbath, and on which he will not work. Only persons who know India know with what frequency native feast days occur, but possibly an idea will be conveyed when I mention that a mill under my control and employing about 2,000 hands was shut down for seven days last February. February was a month of 28 days and four Sundays, and three native holidays fell on different dates in it. The aggregate holidays in the year are nearly 100, but they are difficult to state for the following reasons :—If, say, half of the hands are Mahommedan and half Hindoo, the mill has to close on both Mahommedan and Hindoo holidays, but if either race largely predominates, then it might be possible only to close the factory on the feast days of the dominant (for the time being) race. To say, therefore, that there are only 52 holidays in the year is to say what is not in accordance with fact.

Mr. Provand states that "in India" the working day was from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m. and the interval of rest one hour and-a-half. In the mill I control and in others I am interested in, and acquainted with, the engines do not run more than 12 hours in any one day, and in by far the greater portion of the year it is barely light enough to work at 6 o'clock, let alone 5.

Again, the hours of work of men, women, and children in an Indian and in an English factory are compared and a charge of barbarity brought against Indian manufacturers. But, as a matter of fact, more consideration, more humane treatment is received by the native factory hand in India than is received by his or her fellow-workers in Great Britain. What are the facts ? In an English factory the hours of labour are continuous ; from the time an *employee* enters the gate to the time he leaves it he is—except for purposes of nature—continuously and uninterruptedly at his or her work. If there is any falling-off in the tale of work wages are cut, if damage is done it must be paid for ; and if a holiday is wanted or sickness supervenes a substitute must be obtained and paid or prompt dismissal ensues.

In India some sort of system is followed, but the habits of the people are such that the discipline and order which exist in a European mill cannot be enforced, and a latitude and freedom prevail which completely alter the conditions of service. In most Indian mills places are set apart where the hands can smoke during working hours, and an establishment is maintained to keep these places in order and the fire alight. An establishment is also maintained to supply the *employes* with water for drinking purposes as well as for ablutions. During any hour of the day any man, woman, or child can leave his or her machine and go out of the mill, and his or her absence is pratically unrestricted, save by the exigencies of the remaining hands, since only 25 per cent. are allowed out at one time. When a hand goes out in this manner this is what occurs. He first goes to the well and has his brass "lota" filled with water ; he then goes to the latrine ; from here he goes to have a smoke, and when he has quite finished his smoke and a friendly talk he goes once again to have his lota filled with water. His next action is to sit down on the nearest convenient piece of ground and wash his teeth, hands, and face ; this done he re-enters the mill having once again got his lota filled, since he requires water to drink when inside.

This is without exaggeration exactly what nearly every native mill hand does every day of his life when at work, except that the women do not smoke. As 25 per cent. (or thereabouts) of passes are allowed, and as an employee remains absent for, on an average, 15 minutes, it follows that one-fourth of his time is lost to the master, and that, although the engine is running 12 hours, there is only nine hours' work.

But this is not all. Nearly every native—man, woman, or child—eats his meal during working hours under or near the machine he or she tends, and there is thus a further loss and further interruption to work. The women who have infants bring them to the mills, and they are kept and nursed in a convenient spot in the room in which the mothers work.

Native mill hands do not have regular meals or meal hours as English people have ; they eat as they please and anyhow, and the interval allowed for meals and rest is spent in bathing and play.

These, Sir, are some of the conditions of Indian factory life. I could mention numberless others—among them the fact that an *employe* stays away and comes to work just as he pleases ; the fact that the employer has no remedy for wilful damage, because the *employe* can decamp—but it would be wearisome, and I am certain disinterested people will see there is another side to this factory question, and one which could be abundantly proved. No person could truthfully set down a native *employe's* actual work at more than seven-twelfths, if as much. The 66 hours a week would thus be 38 ; the 42 hours, 24. Where is the barbarity ?

There is another point, and that is Mr. Provand's statement that "a large number of Indian mills are owned in Lancashire." He stated in his speech in Parliament that there were about 150 mills in India, and it would be interesting to ascertain what portion of the above he considers a large number. But the statement, if not absolutely incorrect, is grossly exaggerated. A list of every mill in India, with owner's names and size, is published annually by the Bombay Mills' Association, and it will be found that there are not half a dozen of which it could be said that they are owned in Lancashire. Moreover, those so owned, or partly owned are owned by Lancashire machinists—machinists who have started the mills in order to give themselves work. Obviously these men are not concerned in the rivalry between India and Lancashire, and can afford to look on with unconcern so long as they can make the machinery.

If motives of humanity, not professedly, but really, actuate Mr. Provand and men like him, and if our great English nation would work to prevent a grievous wrong being done a subject nation, they should not only refrain from tampering with the Indian factory laws, but should promptly repeal the one recently introduced.

There is no free education in India ; indeed, for the working classes there is no education at all ; so the results of the recent factory legislation will be these—the children of the working man and woman who formerly contributed to the family earnings, and who were brought under wholesome and civilizing influences, will in future be debarred from entering any mill premises, and will thus be forced by the British nation to roam the bazaars in idleness and grow in nothing but vice ; the family will be thrown into poverty, and the more children there are the greater will be the poverty. And this legislation will not only affect Hindus and Mahomedans, it will also vitally affect native Christians and the societies whose work is the spread of Christianity. The native children brought up by these societies have hitherto in may cases on attaining a certain age been sent into a mill, and their earnings have been paid to the society. I have many native Christian boys and women in my mill and by obtaining fixed employment they have enriched the funds of their society and have been kept out of vice. But in future they cannot be employed, so that the society will be burdened with their maintenance to an extreme age, or they will relapse to heathenism and vice.

Aliens still arrive in England in increasing numbers en route to America, the official account for the month just ended showing that nearly nine thousand passed through British ports as compared with a little over five thousand in July, 1890. In addition to these nearly 5,000 landed at London, Grimsby, Leith, and other ports who were not known to be going on to America. Altogether the alien immigration has amounted to 83,040 in the last seven months. Of these 83,000 62,000 have gone on to America, but for aught the officials know nearly 21,000 remain in England.

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THE OPIUM AND FACTORY QUESTIONS IN INDIA.

The writer of the article on Indian Affairs in the *Times* says :—The different treatment which Sir Joseph Pease and Mr. Holt Hallett have received from the Indian Government and the Indian Press is highly instructive. These gentlemen think it their duty, on philanthropic grounds, to urge Parliament to place restrictions upon two of the staple industries of India. Sir Joseph Pease would put down the growth and manufacture of opium, one of the most profitable crops in India, and the one on which the densely-crowded peasantry of Behar depend in a special manner for their rent-money in ordinary years and for the little accumulations and credit with the village grain merchant which form their best chance of living through a famine. Mr. Holt Hallett asks for more stringent legislation for Indian factories—legislation which, in the opinion alike of the Indian Government and of the mill-owners, would cripple the new manufacturing enterprises that form the long desired outlet for the pent up rural masses.

The narrow escape which India has again had from widespread starvation may well make fair-minded Englishmen consider whether it would be true philanthropy or political immorality for England to interfere with industries which feed millions of Indian men, women, and children. We are willing to accept the humane motives which actuate alike Mr. Holt Hallett and Sir Joseph Pease. We think it a subject of regret that the discussion in the House of Commons last week should have degenerated into a wrangle between Sir George Campbell and Mr. Provand as to whether the latter was or was not an interested rival of the cotton industry of India as "a Lancashire man." The vital question is not the motives of those who would put an end to one of India's staple industries and who would lay heavy burdens upon another, but whether their motives are based on a correct knowledge of the facts in India and on a just appreciation of the results that would follow from the interference which they desire.

It is due to Mr. Holt Hallett to acknowledge that he has given serious study to the state of things which he reprobates, and that he has clear ideas as to the changes which he desires. Mr. Buchanan made, perhaps, an effective point in debate against the Manchester party's reliance on the decisions of the Berlin Conference when he answered that these decisions "related to factory legislation by the Powers of Europe for the countries of Europe, and the declarations of that Conference had not been followed up by action on the part of the Government of which the right hon. gentleman was a member. Therefore, it would be absolutely inconsistent for the Government to endeavour to enforce upon the Indian people rules of legislation devised for European peoples and climates." But, to the honour, both of the Indian Government and the Indian Press, there has been no attempt in that country to deal with the subject merely as a field for dialectic dexterity. The Indian Government has replied to the statements of the Lancashire party by a commission of inquiry so constituted as to preclude any suspicion of unfairness. The Indian Press has replied by printing verbatim reports of the evidence taken by the commission, and has thus placed the conditions of Indian factory labour before the public with a fulness and with an authority that could not have been attained by any other method. There has been no disposition in India to disregard the allegations of the Lancashire men on the ground that they are interested rivals. They are frankly accepted as interested rivals, and their allegations have been brought to the test of the actual facts as ascertained by a public inquiry at the various centres of mill industry in India.

The conclusions arrived at were stated somewhat too pithily by Sir George Campbell before he got into his personal altercation with Mr. Provand in the Indian Budget debate. He said :—

It seemed to be assumed that all sorts of terrible abomination went on in Indian factories. But there was not the slightest evidence of anything of the kind. The conditions of factory life in India were totally different from the conditions in this country. They had a system of voluntary shifts, by which two or three persons did the work that would be done by one in this country, and there was no high pressure or any evil of the kind.

The Indian Government has taken up a surer ground than a general denial of this sort. After a careful and thoroughly impartial inquiry, it has legislated to prevent abuses which that inquiry brought to light, and it is supplementing its legislation by rules and instructions framed under the Act. The question now is whether the Act and the instructions issued in accordance with it are sufficient to protect female and child workers under the actual conditions of Indian factory labour. This is a question which cannot be treated with any pretension to fairness or completeness in the House of Commons. It is a question for experts, and for men who have carefully studied, not the English, but the Indian factory system. Mr. Holt Hallett is, therefore, to be congratulated on his intention to bring the matter before the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography now about to meet in London. He may rest assured that if he makes out a good case, not for assimilating Indian factory legislation to English factory legislation, but for further legislation required to meet the actual conditions and needs of female and child workers in Indian factories, he will receive respectful attention in India.

It is not correct to assume that either the Anglo-Indian or the native Press in India are indifferent or selfishly hostile in this matter. No powerful mill-owning party has yet developed in India. The commercial influences which make themselves felt in the Anglo-Indian Press are the influences of the old-established interests, of the merchants and the planters, rather than those of the comparatively small number of mill-owners. In the native Press the tendency is rather towards a sentimental view of factory labour than towards a stern or even a strictly economic one. Nor can it be said that Lord Lansdowne's Government has shown itself either backward or timid in taking measures to protect the weak. His Age of Consent Act marks the most important step which has been made in this direction since the Hindu Widow Re-Marriage Law of 1856. He has taken that step in the teeth of a loud and determined opposition from the most numerous and most influential community in India—the orthodox Hindus. In regard to female and child labour in factories he has instituted a public inquiry which, for thoroughness and the vigorous action taken to give effect to its conclusions recalls the inquiry that preceded the legislation of 1859 dealing with agricultural grievances in Bengal.

Mr. Holt Hallett and his friends may, therefore, feel certain of a fair hearing in India for a fair statement of their case, even on the assumption that they are rivals, and keenly self-interested rivals of the Indian millowners. But to pour forth a volley of statements at the last sitting of the House of Commons—statements which the House has neither the inclination nor the time to verify—and of assumed analogies between English factory labour and Indian factory labour—analogies which the experts declare to be unsound—is not the proper way to deal with the question. It would be monstrous by a snap resolution obtained from an empty and listless House to force restrictions on Indian industry of a kind which the Indian Government has declared, after public inquiry, not to be required for the protection of the Indian worker, and which would, in the opinion of Indian millowners, be a mere device for handicapping them in their competition with the millowners of Lancashire.

It is this sense of unfairness in the methods employed that explains the very different treatment which Sir Joseph Pease and his friends have received at the hands of the Indian Government and the Indian Press. The snap resolution which Sir Joseph Pease obtained last Session for what practically meant the aboliton of the Indian opium revenue has not been accepted by the Indian Government as a serous expression of the views of the House of Commons. It remains a *brutum fulmen*. But even an empty thunderbolt may cause an amount of noise and excitement that cannot be safely disregarded in India. The most damaging feature of the agitation that has followed in India is the unanimity with which the Anglo-Indian and the native Press have dwelt on the cynical disregard displayed by Sir Joseph Pease and his friends towards the Indian people. The Chinese Consular reports place beyond question the fact that if every field of Indian opium were ploughed up to-morrow, the result would only be to add so many more fields to the Chinese area of cultivation. The Anglo-Chinese treaties, and the public declarations of her Majesty's Ministers, make it equally clear that, whatever may be the remote historical aspects of the opium trade, China now imports her Indian opium as free from pressure from without as England imports her French brandy. Yet, in spite of these facts, the House of Commons cynically permitted a resolution to pass which would have taken away the bread of thousands of families in British India and in the feudatory Indian States and which would have laid new and cruel taxation on an overcrowded agricultural country, never quite beyond the reach of famine. This was the price which the Indian peasant would have had to pay for the philanthropy of Sir Joseph Pease. It is as if the teetotal party in America were to pass a law for shutting up all the breweries and the distilleries in England. Indeed, it is more immoral, for the brewing and distilling interests in England are powerful enough to protect themselves, whereas the Indian peasant has, in the last resource, no protector but Parliament.

The course which Sir Joseph Pease adopted after obtaining the resolution has added a bitterness to the Indian criticisms which we think that he himself scarcely merited. In our article on May 5 we asked the supporters of the resolution to state plainly what they now wish the Indian Government to do—whether they desire the total withdrawal of Government cognizance and control, or the absolute prohibition of the growth of opium, or the substitution of the excise system for the present system of official supervision and manufacture. The answer to our appeal was an effort to show that the new burden of taxation need not prove so absolutely "crushing" as our Calcutta correspondent had telegraphed. The Indian Press, both British and native, has dealt somewhat unkindly with the amateur finance of Sir Joseph Pease, and we willingly recognize that the goodness of his cause need not stand or fall by his attempt to solve difficulties from which the ablest and most experienced financiers of India shrink. But we would again urge upon Sir Joseph Pease and his friends that their success last Session renders in their imperative duty to state what action they dessire the Indian Government to take, not in regard to making good the deficit, but in regard to the abolition or modification of the opium trade.

It is only by a candid statement of this kind that public opinion in England and in India can judge aright of their proposals. Those proposals may be innocuous ; it is conceivable, indeed, that they might, by introducing a better system of excise, be actually profitable to the Indian revenue. But in any case the Indian Press has a right to demand five straight answers from Sir Joseph Pease to five plain questions. First, Do the anti-opium party in England desire that the loss of Indian revenue involved by England's interference with the opium trade should be borne by the Indian taxpayer, or do they accept the view indicated by more than one member of the Government that the loss should be made good to India by the English taxpayer ? Second, Do they desire that the loss from throwing the opium lands out of cultivation or into the cultivation of less profitable crops, and the other losses resulting from the destruction of an old-established staple industry of India, shall be borne by the Indian peasantry and native *employes*, or would they give compensation at the cost of the English taxpayer ? Third, Do they desire that the Indian Government should withdraw from all cognizance or control of the growth and manufacture of opium, and leave its production to the ordinary laws of supply and demand, like vine-growing in France or hop-growing in England ? Fourth, Or do they desire that the Indian Government should absolutely prohibit the cultivation and manufacture of opium both in British districts and in the feudatory States, and, if so, with what compensation to the latter ? Fifth, Or do they desire that the Indian Government should merely withdraw from the direct manufacture of opium, leaving its cultivation and manufacture to private enterprise, and dealing with it as an ordinary branch of excise—in short, restricting itself to the modified control and supervision which it exercises over the production and sale of spirituous liquors ?

A plain answer to these plain questions will do more to enable the public to form a correct view of the justice and soundness of Sir Joseph Pease's proposals than all the anti-opium breakfasts with their well-meaning but one-sided and wholly unconvincing oratory during the twelve months of the year. If the speakers at those breakfasts will take the trouble to examine the files of Indian newspapers which have reached England since the resolution of the House of Commons three-and-a-half months ago, they will find that their character as truthful and honest men depends, in the opinion alike of their British and Indian fellow-subjects, on such answers being promptly and distinctly given.

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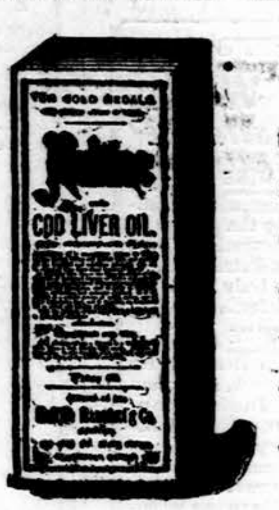

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

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MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Serofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

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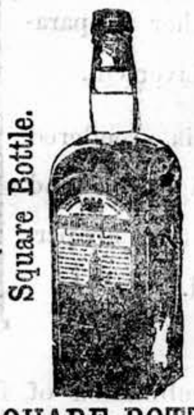

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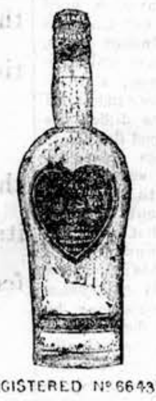

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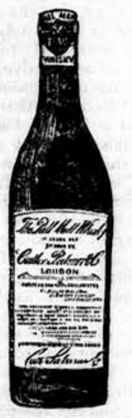

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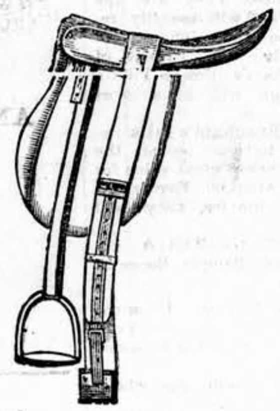

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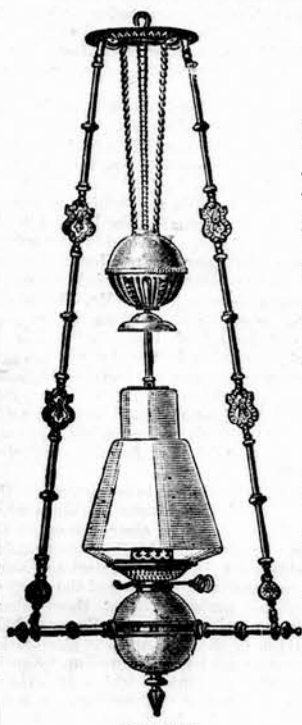

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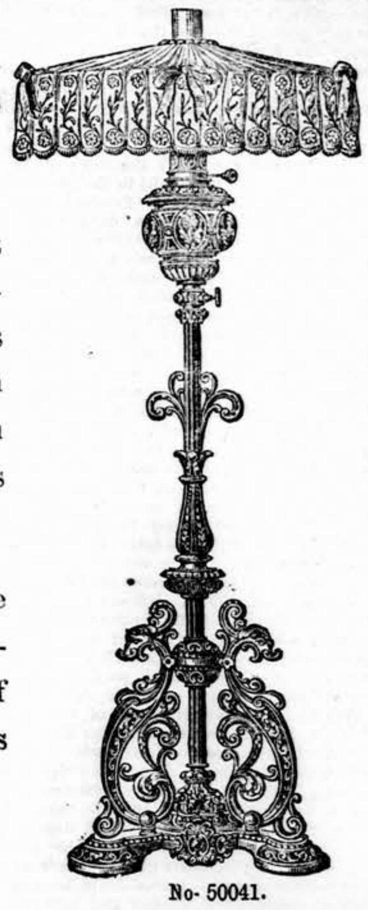

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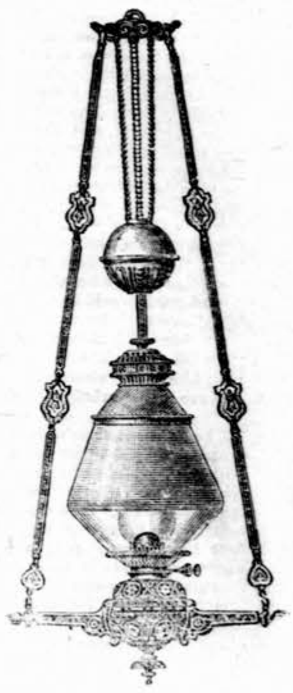

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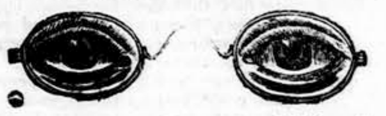

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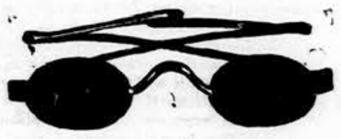

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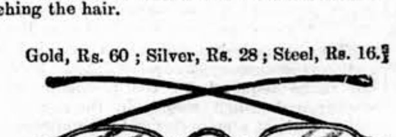

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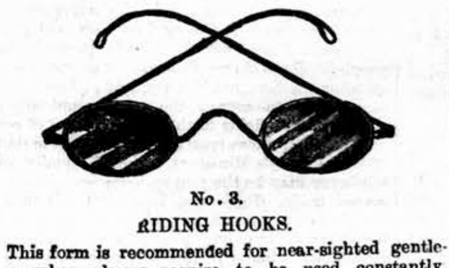

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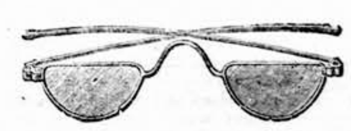

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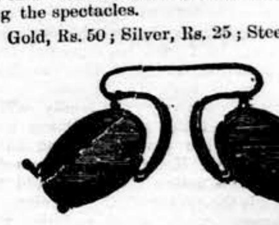

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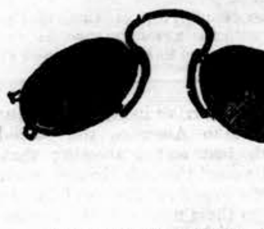

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